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International Herald Tribune

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TODAY: LEISURE Tales of Trekking Page 9

Denis Paquin/The Associated Press

The defector, Raed Ahmed, carrying the Iraqi flag in opening ceremonies for the Olympics.

Iraqi Athlete Defects

Weight Lifter Follows Four Cubans In Seeking U.S. Asylum at Olympics

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Thirteen days ago, Raed Ahmed carried the Iraqi flag into the opening ceremonies of the Summer Games.

Wednesday, the burly weight lifter walked out of the Olympic village and said he would ask for political asylum in the United States.

He met Thursday with U.S. immigration officials, and said he would face certain death if he was refused asylum. "If I am refused by the United States and sent back to Iraq, I will be executed immediately," Mr. Ahmed told a news conference.

He became the first athlete from any nation besides Cuba to defect in connection with these Olympic Games. Two baseball players, one boxing coach who was on loan to Mexico and one boxer have left the Cuban team since it arrived in the United States.

Sitting in seclusion far from the Olympic village, Mr. Ahmed said Wednesday that he defected because he was persecuted as a member of the Shiite Muslim sect. His wife was in a "safe place" in Iraq and would soon be moved to Iraqi Kurdistan, according to a spokesman from the Iraqi National Congress, a London-based organization dedicated to the overthrow of the regime of President Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Ahmed said he was thinking "one million percent" about defecting while he carried the flag during the opening ceremony, held in Olympic Stadium on July 19. But he said he was strengthened by an experience while the Iraqi contingent marched in front of President Bill Clinton.

"We were told to turn our heads away from President Clinton," Mr. Ahmed said of his instructions from Iraqi officials. "We were told that President Bush and Clinton wanted to destroy Iraq. Everybody else in our group looked away from President Clinton.

See DEFECTOR, Page 8

Italian Court Frees Ex-Nazi In Massacre Of 335 in War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The former Nazi SS Captain Erich Priebke was ordered freed Thursday after a military court agreed he was just following orders in helping massacre 335 Italian civilians in Nazi-occupied Rome.

Relatives of the victims erupted with screams and weeping in the tiny courtroom when the verdict was announced after three months of trial.

Mr. Priebke, who was due to return to prison for processing, was blocked inside for more than four hours by angry relatives and protesters.

The police were called in, and scuffles broke out after dozens of Jewish youths burst into the courthouse, saying they were trying to prevent Mr. Priebke from leaving.

A slight smile crossed Priebke's face after his lawyer, Velio Di Rezze, leaned over to explain the verdict in what could be the last trial of a senior Nazi officer.

"It is a victory for Italian justice," Mr. Di Rezze said.

The political establishment was outraged. The Senate declared a moment of silence, Mayor Francesco Rutelli ordered Rome's monuments darkened,

See NAZI, Page 8

Angelo Scipioni/The Associated Press

Italian military policemen escorting Erich Priebke outside the Rome courtroom on Thursday.

U.S. Growth Rising Fast And Solidly, Data Show

Inflation Only 1.8% In the 2d Quarter; Markets Encouraged

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

The U.S. economy is on a path of solid growth, data showed Thursday, with a faster-than-expected expansion in the second quarter of this year accompanied by high employment but scant inflation.

The numbers gave a healthy lift to U.S. stocks and bonds, and could indicate a fundamental shift in the 1990s toward a productive economy with little of the speculative excess that characterized the 1980s.

The government reported that the output of goods and services rose at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the second quarter. That was above Wall Street expectations of about 3.9 percent and was the fastest rate since the second quarter of 1994.

A bigger surprise was that an inflation measure, which was made public with the report on gross domestic product, rose at just a 1.8 percent rate in the quarter, down from 2.2 percent in the first three months of the year.

Investors were mildly encouraged by that news, but stocks and bonds shot up after a private report by the National Association of Purchasing Management, which said the group's index fell to 50.2 percent in July from 54.3 percent in June. The market had expected an increase.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 65.84 points, to close at 5,594.75, while soaring bond prices reduced the yield on 30-year Treasury issues to 6.84 percent from 6.97 percent. The dollar rose slightly. (Page 14.)

President Bill Clinton took the opportunity to make some political capital from the data. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"This robust growth," he said, " is touching the lives of all our people with 10 million new jobs, low unemployment and inflation in check. This is good news for America and more evidence that our economy continues to surge ahead and our economic strategy is working." But Christina Martin, a

See ECONOMY, Page 8

Boeing Buys Defense Units

Boeing plans to buy Rockwell's defense businesses for $3.2 billion in stock and debt. (Page 13)

No Deal for U.S. and Japan

Negotiators failed to agree on a dispute over the insurance trade, and talks continued on semiconductors. (Page 13)

America Moves Away From the Welfare State

In a Fundamental Shift of Social Policy U.S. Legislation Stresses Self-Sufficiency

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For 60 years, the American welfare system has been driven by a simple principle: If you are poor and are eligible, you are guaranteed a check from the federal government.

When President Bill Clinton said Wednesday he would sign the Republican welfare legislation on its way to the White House, he assured that guarantee would end and set the stage for the most dramatic changes in the treatment of disadvantaged Americans since the New Deal.

The legislation represents a shifting philosophy, one which no longer envisions welfare as long-term "income maintenance" or simply a way to raise the living standards of the poor. Instead, aid to disadvantaged families will be limited — to five years under the bill's provisions — and recipients will be required to work in exchange for those benefits.

"This is fundamental change," said Cornelius Hogan, Vermont's secretary of human services. "It's a fundamental change in the way we think about families and children."

Proponents of the legislation conceive of welfare offices as job-placement centers, where applicants are steered toward training and work rather than simply handed a check.

Representative Timothy J. Roemer of Indiana, one of 37 House

For Bill Clinton, the stakes are primarily political. Page 3.

Democrats who urged Mr. Clinton in a letter this week to sign the bill, said welfare recipients will essentially sign a contract pledging to improve themselves. "Caseworkers will say, 'Here's what you have to do. This is not something we just give to you.'"

And that, he said, means "we've moved to a new paradigm."

The legislation will create a fundamentally new framework for running welfare. The federal program of

See WELFARE, Page 8

Europe, Challenged by an Explosive Issue, Follows Debate but Seeks Other Solutions

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Confronted with the need to make painful cuts in social spending as they struggle to meet single-currency criteria, European countries have closely followed the welfare debate in the United States — but not necessarily with the intention of dealing with welfare costs in the same way.

European countries are more preoccupied with managing their welfare systems, not with reforming them, John Clarke, senior lecturer on the welfare state and social policy at Britain's Open University, said Thursday.

"Most of them identify the problem in the same way — not necessarily the correct way — which is, how do we manage the costs?" he said. But they also need to ask themselves, "What might be the social and political costs of trying to deal with the financial costs?"

In France, where unemployment touched a record 12.5 percent this week, and Germany, political commentators predict that there will be a hot autumn of protests as workers return from summer vacations to resume demonstrations against austerity budgets, dwindling benefits and higher taxes.

Britain has gone furthest down the American road on welfare thinking. Mr. Clarke observes an "Anglo-American alliance" on welfare issues, with governments on both sides drawing on research by the same think tanks. In Britain, as in the United States, he said, there is an increasingly moralistic and disapproving attitude toward long-term benefit claimants, such as single mothers.

The two biggest British political parties, Conservative and Labor, both talk about getting people out of welfare and into work, but debate the means. Despite major changes in the National Health Service and many cuts in benefits, social spending in the United Kingdom has nevertheless grown relentlessly — twice the rate at which the economy has been

See EUROPE, Page 8

Secret Netanyahu Mission Sought Deal on Lebanon

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made a furtive trip that apparently took him to Europe last week in quest of an agreement that would include Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Israeli officials said Thursday.

Both Lebanon and Syria, the main power broker there, have so far refused to give Israel the guarantees it says it needs to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon, where Israel maintains a security zone.

Both countries have said they would protect Israel's northern border from attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas only as part of a comprehensive peace agreement.

Mr. Netanyahu has ruled out handing over the Golan Heights to Syria as a price for that broad peace. But he has said he remains interested in pursuing a deal on Lebanon first, and Israeli officials, while maintaining an air of mystery about the 24-hour journey, strongly suggested that the trip was part of that effort.

"If you want to speculate that there is some kind of secret diplomacy involved in it, you'd be right," a senior Israeli official said Thursday.

A leading Israeli newspaper also reported that Mr. Netanyahu met secretly in Jerusalem last month with a Syrian envoy interested in knowing more about the Israeli proposal, but a senior Israeli official said he had no knowledge of such an encounter.

That Mr. Netanyahu had slipped out of the country was first reported in The Jerusalem Post on Thursday, but the newspaper said it had been unable to determine where the prime minister had gone.

Mr. Netanyahu's spokesman denied that he had left the country at all, and the senior official would specify only that Mr. Netanyahu's destination had not been a nation in the Arab world.

But other Israeli officials said they understood that the prime minister had traveled to Europe, and there was much speculation that he had met with President Jacques Chirac of France, whose country is a key player in Lebanon and who has made the Middle East his top foreign policy priority.

On Wednesday, Mr. Chirac held a surprise meeting at the Elysée Palace with the Syrian vice president, Abdulhalim Khaddam, a step that analysts here described as a further indication that France might be playing an intermediary role.

There remained no indication that Mr. Netanyahu's apparent overture had overcome any of the obstacles to a "Lebanon first" plan.

Syria, which along with Iran provides support to the Hezbollah forces in southern Lebanon, regards the guerrillas as an instrument to pressure Israel to agree to terms for a broad peace, and it

See ISRAEL, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Dm
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS

Veteran at 17, Fu Retains Diving Title

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — Fu Mingxia was 13 when she won her first gold medal at the Olympics four years ago. People everywhere worried for her then. A new age requirement was applied because of her.

Four years later, she had outgrown all that. She stood with her back to the pool Wednesday and began hopping on the balls of her feet, her heels beyond the edge of the diving board. She seemed nonchalant even as she pulled herself up and away and bent herself in half into an impossible somersault of two-and-a-half revolutions, her legs straight and pointed at the toes like a single wooden stake. She vanished with hardly a splash, as if the water were a layer of thick steam.

That was her first and best dive of the 3-meter springboard final. She became the first woman since Ingrid Kramer of West Germany in 1960 to win both the springboard and platform competitions in the same Olympics. In another four years, Fu could become the first diver to win five gold medals. In two weeks she is going to celebrate her 18th birthday.

"My coach and I have put in four years, four years of effort," said Fu, the latest gold medal around her neck and an Olympic mascot doll in the cradle of her arm. "I feel very relieved

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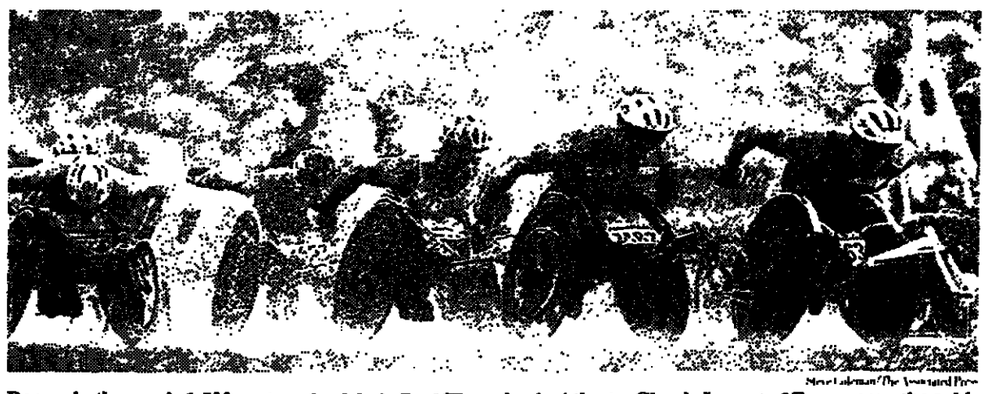

Steve Lehman/The Associated Press

Racers in the men's 1,500-meter wheelchair final Thursday in Atlanta. Claude Issorat of France won the gold.

Door Opens for Lewis

■ Leroy Burrell pulled out of the U.S. 400-meter relay team on Thursday, opening the door for his close friend Carl Lewis to join the squad and seek a record 10th gold medal. Burrell withdrew because of acute Achilles tendinitis. (Page 21)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 65.84	Up 0.84%
5594.75	135.19

The Dollar

New York,	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.4759	1.4728
Pound	1.5529	1.5566
Yen	107.10	106.875
FF	5.0115	4.996

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AGENDA

Two Clinton Allies Are Acquitted

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (Reuters) — Two Arkansas bankers and allies of President Bill Clinton were acquitted Thursday on four fraud and conspiracy charges and a mistrial was declared on the seven remaining charges.

The verdict was expected to be welcomed at the White House as a blow to prosecutors investigating Mr. Clinton's finances.

The defendants, Herby Branscum Jr. and Robert M. Hill, were accused of defrauding their own bank and violating banking laws to help Mr. Clinton's 1990 campaign for re-election as Arkansas governor. They were found not guilty on a conspiracy charge in which a senior White House aide, Bruce Lindsey, was named by prosecutors as an unindicted co-conspirator. They were also acquitted on three other fraud charges and the jury was divided on the remaining seven charges.

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War Technology Used for TWA 800

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OPINION Page 6.
Welfare – U.K. 1834, U.S. 1996

Cold War Technology / **The Search for 747 Jet's Wreckage**

Laser Camera Pierces the Sea for TWA Debris

By Andrew C. Revkin
New York Times Service

EAST MORICHES, New York — The crisp black-and-white photograph could have been snapped on a spotlighted stage. Etched in rivet-by-rivet detail was a large flat piece of metal, more than 20 feet across, covered by two letters — TR — the first letters in Trans World Airlines.

Far from any studio or stage, the picture — showing a piece of the left side of the first-class cabin of the TWA Boeing 747 that blew apart two weeks ago — was actually created by a laser camera probing the dark waters more than 100 feet (30 meters) beneath the Atlantic.

Built with Cold War technology originally aimed at studying sunken Soviet submarines, the laser device is being used for the first time to find debris from a commercial plane crash.

U.S. Navy officials say it has speeded the hunt for victims and for crucial bits of wreckage, easily piercing the plankton-thick gloom that has limited divers and camera-equipped robots to a field of view little larger than a double bed.

"This is the future," said Andrew W. Palowitch, an underwater optics expert who helped build the laser system and has helped coordinate the sonar and laser sweep of the crash site as a vice president of Oceaneering International. The company has a long-term contract with the navy to conduct specialized underwater searches.

Until the TWA search, the device, in its commercial rather than its military form, had been used mainly for such workaday tasks as scanning an underwater sewage pipe near San Diego for a leak and photographing rare clams and worms on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Palowitch said.

The laser camera has opened a vivid window on the sprawling crash site, investigators say. Although it is towed at just a walking pace, in the same methodical pattern used by someone mowing the lawn, the laser has allowed search teams to scan several acres of the sea bottom each hour.

ALTHOUGH DIVING and other operations over the wreckage slowed and stopped on recent nights, the camera was towed without pause by the chartered ship Diane G. The torpedo-like probe was hauled out Wednesday as rough weather churned the Atlantic.

From the time the laser probe went into action, it has been finding victims undetected by other means, pinpointing promising targets and eliminating from consideration objects found on sonar that are unrelated to the crash.

In this way, the dozens of divers on hand to recover remains and debris have been able to focus their attention on known targets, instead of wasting precious time making unnecessary dives, navy officials said.

The latest false alarm, scanned by the towed laser on Tuesday, was a heap of about 20 car tires. They appeared on sonar as a blip that could just as easily have been a pile of airplane seats, Mr. Palowitch said.

Since Monday, engineers from TWA and Boeing have been helping crash analysts identify parts of the plane that were seen in dozens of hours of videotaped laser scans of the fields of debris and hundreds of still photographs from the tapes.

Many of the victims' bodies were found with the laser device, navy officials said. And it helped identify pieces of wreckage from the plane's cockpit and front section — including the fragment of the side of the first-class cabin — that were the focus of new salvage operations begun by the navy ship Grapple on Wednesday.

It is wreckage from the front of the plane that crash investigators say will help determine whether a bomb exploded in the forward luggage compartment — a possibility supported by some early evidence.

The investigators say the laser has been the ideal complement to earlier surveys of the area with sonar devices, which paint a broader but less detailed picture of the littered sea floor.

Sonar helped lead searchers to the densest piles of wreckage and produced the first overall chart of the scene. But sonar's high-pitched pulses of sound pass right through such "soft targets" as fabric and human remains, producing no telltale echo, and sonar frequently fails to discriminate between hard objects like metal airplane parts and rocks, Mr. Palowitch said.

"There are billions of blips out there," he said, referring to the sonar clues. "Trying to identify which ones to go after is the critical thing. That's where the laser comes in.

"If there's a T-shirt sitting on the bottom, you can run side-scan over that until you're blue in the face and you won't see it," he continued, referring to the sonar device used to map the site. With the laser, he said, "I'll tell you if it's an Adidas or Nike."

As the scanner is slowly pulled through the water, 15 to 30 feet above the bottom, a laser beam flicks back and forth, illuminating only a speck at any moment, but steadily building a picture up to 25 feet wide. On the towed probe, a light sensor records the reflection from the bottom and a picture is steadily built — line by line.

By sending out only a slender beam of light the device does not produce the blinding haze often created by underwater spotlights or camera flashes.

Since Saturday, Mr. Palowitch had been directing an eight-member team, split into two 12-hour shifts, as they sat in plastic lawn chairs inside a silver van secured to the deck of the Diane G., watching as images transmitted from the bottom slid by on two monitors.

On Wednesday — off the ship for the first time in five days — Mr. Palowitch was cloistered in a hotel conference room with other searchers, using a bank of computers and videotape editing gear to enhance images of the wreckage.

He said he first thought about using the laser scanner at the crash site a week ago, after the initial sonar chart showed that wreckage was strewn over such a large area that divers and robots alone would take many weeks to make substantial progress inspecting targets.

THE LINE SCANNER was developed by several scientists in the 1980s, building on military efforts to use lasers to illuminate the dark recesses of the ocean.

Mr. Palowitch and Brian W. Coles — working for separate small companies around San Diego — cobbled together one of the first commercial laser scanners, using a piece of plastic sewer pipe for the body and adding a fiberglass nose molded by an unemployed auto-body repairman, Mr. Palowitch said.

"That system is still working today," he continued, explaining that it was doing an underwater survey in the Mediterranean.

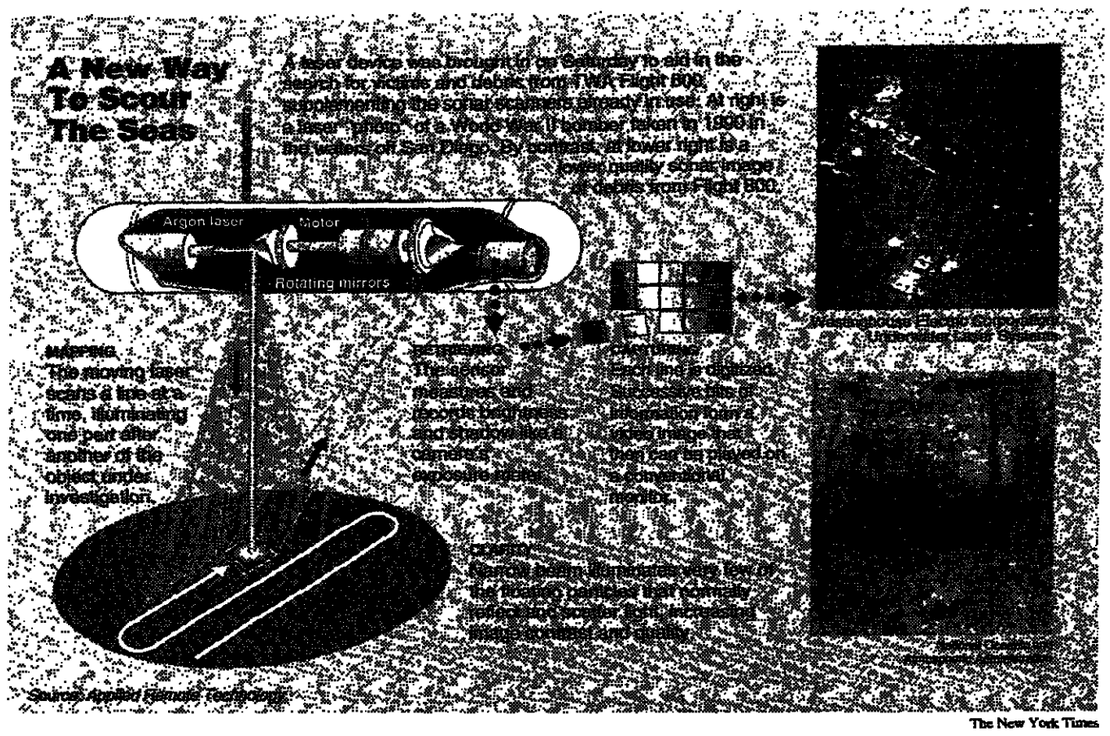
At the command center for the search in East Moriches, there has been some talk of bringing the second laser scanner to the TWA site next week.

But even the laser system can be fooled.

On a pass over the wreckage, Mr. Palowitch said, technicians saw shadowy outlines of two objects that were grim enough to merit a closer look by divers — having the shape of a torso and a separate pair of legs.

Divers were sent and slowly approached the spot.

Lying on the sandy bottom were a shirt and a pair of trousers — each still on its hanger — apparently set free from a hanging bag.



U.S. Will Speed Up Patents For Anti-Terrorism Devices

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department will take steps to speed the issuing of patents for anti-terrorism inventions, moving the applications ahead of others awaiting review.

The types of technology that might qualify included explosive detection systems, explosion-resistant containers and chemical markers to make it easier to trace explosives, the agency said.

Duty-Free Sprees On Their Way Out

EU Targets Its Own Travelers

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The party spoilers in Brussels are getting ready to spoil another one: the duty-free shopping sprees enjoyed by millions of travelers at airports and ferry crossings throughout Europe.

That duty-free bottle of Johnny Walker Black, the cut-price Nikon camera, the Chanel perfume, the expensive Hermes tie, even that tax-free trinket for your child — forget them all, unless you're leaving Europe.

As of 1999, there is to be no more duty-free buying — purchases made without paying heavy excise and value-added taxes — for people traveling between member nations of the European Union.

Those boarding flights to or from nonmember nations such as the United States will still be eligible.

The European Commission has determined that duty-free shopping is a "distortion" of the so-called single market, the EU goal. Among other problems, duty-free shopping flies in the face of the concept of a borderless Europe, the fundamental theory that underpins the Union. Moreover, the EU argues, it is unfair to the sellers of merchandise who have to charge duty. And so on and so forth.

But try explaining this to your child. "I didn't bring you anything this time, son. It would have distorted the single market. Sorry, kid."

The commission determined this originally in 1992 and was going to ban duty-free outlets in 1993. But under pressure from the duty-free lobby, it allowed the distortion to continue until 1999. Some had hoped for a further reprieve, but on Monday the commission said there would be none. Duty-free must die.

Duty-free shopping in European airports and aboard ferries is a $6 billion business annually that has transformed vast spaces of many airports into huge shopping malls.

London's Heathrow Airport, for example, has about 100 duty-free stores. There is a miniature Harrods department store, a Dixon's electronics, Ferragamo leather goods, the omnipresent Sock Shop and Tie Rack and a sin-sales outlet — wine, liquor, tobacco — dwarfing anything to be found in central London.

Dublin's airport shops feature Irish lace, Irish crystal, genuine-authentic-the-real-thing Irish sweaters and a fine selection of Irish whiskey.

Duty-free shopping is a money machine for BAA Ltd., the company that operates Heathrow, generating $120 million in revenue annually. While the goods are duty-free, the actual savings on items vary according to markup. The money a shopper saves can range from nothing to 50 percent.

According to Britain's Duty-Free Confederation, the trade association for people who run the operations, duty-free shopping keeps the cost of travel under control by generating profits for airport operators without which they would have to charge more to the carriers, who would pass the cost on to the consumer.

They and the European Commission miss the point.

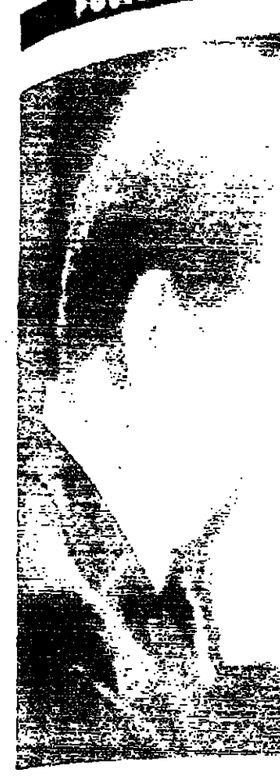
The airport shopping malls are oases amid the chaos of crowded airports. People buy things they never intended to, especially little short-wave radios and ever-more-elaborate electronic gizmos: gadgets that convert kilograms to pounds and dollars to kroner, pocket organizers that no one can figure out how to get organized.

People buy things they were supposed to buy in the city they were visiting but forgot. They enhance friendships and business relationships with people in Scandinavia, who, because of the prohibitive prices of alcohol in places like Stockholm, appreciate the gift bottle of champagne or whiskey. They thus contribute to world trade.

Books are among the most-purchased items in these shops, and that contribution to literacy more than makes up for the cartons of reduced-price cigarettes that are also popular.

More important, they can be said to promote family values since spouses and children are the primary beneficiaries of duty-free shopping, according to Western diplomatic observers.

If you have failed to make a purchase at the airport, most European airlines are happy to sell you similar duty-free items once airborne. The seat pockets provide little duty-free catalogues, far more popular reading than the safety instructions. This benefit to travelers also will end with the new ban. No exceptions are to be made.



TRAVEL UPDATE

New Bridge in Paris Is Set to Open

PARIS (IHT) — The 37th bridge across the Seine in Paris, the Pont Charles-de-Gaulle, will open for traffic at 5 A.M. next Thursday, the city hall has announced.

The bridge, the first to be built in Paris in a quarter of a century, links the new Library of France with the Gare de Lyon railroad terminal.

Indonesia Studies Java-Bali Link

JAKARTA (AFP) — Indonesia will carry out feasibility studies to build a five-kilometer (three-mile) bridge linking the major island of Java and the tourist resort island of Bali, the news agency Antara reported Thursday.

The bridge would promote tourism in the province of East Java, Governor Basofi Sudirman was quoted as saying. Passage across the strait can now be made by ferry, which takes about 45 minutes.

Pakistan Transport Strike to End

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AFP) — Transport operators agreed to call off their strike late Thursday after the government accepted their demand to withdraw several taxes, officials here said.

The agreement was reached as a nationwide strike by bus, truck and gasoline tank truck operators entered its third day. A statement said the government agreed to withdraw taxes on the sale and purchase of buses and trucks more than 10 years old.

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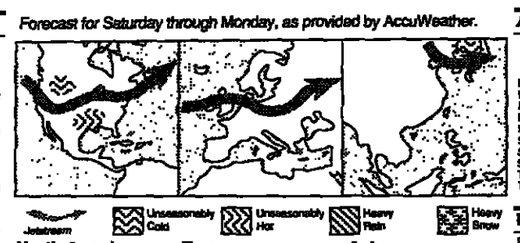
11 Mexican Soldiers Die

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Eleven soldiers who got lost during exercises in the desert near the California border have died of heat exhaustion, and three others are missing, the Mexican Defense Department said. Thirty-nine troopers lost their way near Laguna Salada, south of Mexicali.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America Damp and unseasonably cool across the Northwest and northern Rockies through Monday. The Northeast will warm to more seasonable temperatures this weekend, though it could thundershower either day. Meanwhile, the Ohio Valley and Midwest will warm to above-normal levels.

Europe London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin will be mainly dry with at least some sun this weekend. Showers could affect London and Paris Monday, but Amsterdam and Berlin should stay rain-free. Madrid will be mostly sunny and typically hot. Warsaw and Moscow will be seasonable and mostly dry.

Asia Seoul will be very warm and humid with a thunderstorm in spots. Japan will turn cooler with showers and thunderstorms possible each day. A few thunderstorms are likely in Beijing. Hong Kong and Singapore will be typically hot and humid with a thunderstorm possible each day.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algarve	29/84	17/62 s	28/82	18/66 s
Amsterdam	19/66	12/53 pc	20/68	10/50 pc
Ankara	33/91	13/55 s	34/93	14/57 s
Athens	28/84	21/70 pc	29/84	22/71 s
Barcelona	25/77	18/64 s	26/79	18/64 pc
Belgrade	31/88	17/62 pc	33/91	18/64 s
Berlin	27/80	16/61 pc	25/77	13/55 s
Brussels	22/71	11/52 pc	23/73	11/52 s
Budapest	32/89	19/66 s	34/93	20/68 s
Copenhagen	21/70	12/53 c	20/68	9/48 pc
Costa Del Sol	30/86	18/64 s	29/84	20/68 s
Dublin	17/62	10/50 c	17/62	10/50 c
Edinburgh	17/62	9/48 c	17/62	9/48 c
Florence	31/88	17/62 s	32/89	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	27/80	16/61 pc	26/79	13/53 s
Geneva	31/88	16/61 s	29/84	14/57 t
Helsinki	20/68	11/52 pc	19/66	9/48 t
Istanbul	32/89	22/71 s	32/89	21/70 s
Las Palmas	29/84	21/70 s	27/80	20/68 s
Lisbon	26/79	18/61 s	26/79	18/64 s
London	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Madrid	37/98	17/62 s	36/97	17/62 s
Mallorca	23/73	19/66 s	24/75	19/66 pc
Milan	32/89	19/66 s	32/89	19/66 pc
Moscow	23/73	13/55 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Munich	27/80	16/61 s	27/80	14/57 c
Nice	28/82	20/68 s	26/82	19/66 pc
Oslo	17/62	12/53 sh	18/61	8/46 t
Paris	24/75	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Prague	28/82	18/61 pc	29/84	14/57 pc
Reykjavik	15/59	10/50 c	13/55	4/39 r
Rome	28/82	17/62 s	29/84	18/64 pc
St. Petersburg	20/68	13/55 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Stockholm	19/66	12/53 c	18/64	8/46 c
Strasbourg	31/88	17/62 s	28/84	16/61 pc
Tallinn	18/66	11/52 pc	19/66	10/50 t
Venice	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 pc
Vienna	30/86	19/66 s	30/91	19/66 pc
Warsaw	27/80	17/62 c	31/88	14/57 c
Zurich	28/82	17/62 s	28/82	16/61 c

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	12/53 c	18/64	15/59 r
Sydney	20/68	9/48 c	18/64	9/48 s

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	41/106	29/84 s	42/107	29/82 s
Beirut	25/84	23/73 s	35/91	24/75 s
Cairo	39/102	22/71 s	40/104	24/75 s
Damascus	34/93	17/62 s	37/98	18/64 s
Jerusalem	31/88	17/62 s	33/91	18/64 s
Luxor	44/111	29/73 s	46/116	26/79 s
Riyadh	43/109	28/82 s	43/109	28/82 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	31/88	17/62 s	33/91	19/66 s
Cape Town	16/60	4/39 r	15/59	1/34 c
Casablanca	28/79	18/64 s	27/80	21/70 s
Harare	26/79	14/57 pc	28/82	15/59 pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71 c	28/82	23/73 c
Nairobi	28/79	12/53 pc	27/80	11/52 pc
Tunis	31/88	18/61 s	32/89	18/64 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 t
Beijing	27/80	24/75 sh	29/84	23/73 sh
Hong Kong	32/89	27/80 r	31/88	27/80 sh
Manila	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	26/79 pc
New Delhi	40/104	28/84 pc	39/102	28/82 pc
Seoul	36/97	24/75 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Shanghai	32/89	27/80 t	32/89	26/79 c
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	33/91	28/82 r	34/93	27/80 c
Tokyo	33/91	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 t

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/71	9/48 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 c	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	18/64	15/59 c	19/66	16/61 c
Mexico City	23/73	13/55 c	25/77	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	20/68	12/53 s	19/66	15/59 pc
Santiago	22/71	5/41 pc	17/62	8/43 c

North America

Anchorage	16/61	11/52 r	17/62	9/48 r
Atlanta	31/88	20/68 t	30/86	20/68 pc
Boston	28/79	17/62 t	24/75	18/64 t
Chicago	28/79	14/57 pc	28/82	16/61 pc
Dallas	34/93	22/71 pc	34/93	23/73 pc
Denver	33/91	17/62 s	34/93	17/62 s
Detroit	24/75	14/57 pc	29/79	16/61 pc
Honolulu	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Houston	34/93	23/73 t	34/93	23/73 t
Los Angeles	31/88	19/66 pc	31/88	19/66 pc
Miami	32/89	26/79 pc	33/91	28/79 pc
Minneapolis	29/82	17/62 s	28/82	18/64 pc
Montreal	22/71	9/48 sh	23/73	14/57 sh
Nassau	33/91	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
New York	27/80	19/66 t	27/80	20/68 t
Phoenix	44/111	30/86 s	43/109	27/80 pc
San Fran.	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	13/55 pc
Seattle	23/73	13/55 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Toronto	23/73	9/48 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Vancouver	22/71	12/53 pc	19/66	10/50 pc
Washington	29/84	20/68 pc	26/82	20/68 t

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Sweden +	020-799-011
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Aruba Ω	800-8870	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic +★	0888
Australia (Optus)	1-800-551-10	Ghana	019900	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-877	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★		Thailand	001-999-13-877
Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	(Curaçao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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Chile	00◆0317	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
China +	108-13	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	Qatar	0800-01-777		
Colombia	980-13-0010	Jordan	18-800-777	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Costa Rica +	0800-013-0123	Kenya ★	0800-12	Russia (Moscow) +	155-5123		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Korea (Dacom) +	0039-13	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6123		
Cyprus ++	080-900-01	Korea (KT) +◆◆	009-16	St. Lucia ◇★	1-800-277-7468		
Czech Republic +	0042-087-187	Korea (Dacom) +‡	550-2425	Saipan (Tinian & Rota) +	1-235-0333		
Denmark +	800-1-0877	Korea (KT) +‡	550-2663	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		
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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Moves Smartly to the Center to Command Social Issues

Welfare: He Looks Like a 'New Democrat'

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months, Bob Dole's advisers have had a potent television commercial in their heads: "President Clinton vetoed welfare reform not once, not twice, but three times. Action speaks louder than words."

But on Wednesday, the president did act. He said he would sign legislation that would overhaul the welfare system, and in the process he deprived Mr. Dole of what his advisers had hoped would be a central issue in his campaign for the White House.

For all of Mr. Clinton's agonizing over the bill's provisions, for all the risk that he would be condemned by the left for signing it, Republicans and Democrats agreed Wednesday that Mr. Clinton's signature on the measure would win him many more votes than it would cost him.

An overwhelming majority of Americans say they want some kind of welfare reform, and by backing the legislation Mr. Clinton fulfills his 1992 campaign promise to "end welfare as we know it."

NEWS ANALYSIS

The move also strengthens Mr. Clinton's drive to position himself as a "new Democrat" whose sympathies lie with more moderate swing voters, not with liberals who have no alternative but to back him for re-election.

"It's brilliant," said Jim Pinkerton, a domestic policy adviser in the Bush White House. "The danger for Clinton was that 'to end welfare as we know it' would be to him what 'Read my lips — no new taxes' was to Bush, the one promise that people could remember. And the one that he spectacularly broke. Clinton has avoided that pitfall."

So rather than attack Mr. Clinton for standing in the way of welfare reform, all Mr. Dole can do is say, essentially, that Republicans forced Mr. Clinton to do it. As Mr. Dole asserted Wednesday: "I commend him for finally climbing on board the Dole welfare reform proposal."

Kevin Phillips, a respected Republican analyst, explained Mr. Dole's latest dilemma: "The Dole campaign doesn't have enough stature to make the 'you stole it' issue work. Clinton has vetoed two previous bills, so he's shaped the debate enough. It's just another example of how the Republicans, by taking all these fringe positions on things like gun control and abortion and the balanced budget have cut their legs off in terms of more centrist issues which Clinton has pre-empted."

The chief political downside for Mr. Clinton is that his move will rip apart the fragile peace that now exists among factions of the Democratic Party, enraging liberals who for decades have been among the most reliable of the party's constituencies.

But judging by the tempered early reactions, it seemed that even they would be reluctant to repudiate a president who is 20 points ahead of Mr. Dole, the likely Republican nominee, in the polls. Even Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, an authority on welfare, refrained from criticizing his party's standard bearer.

"The president will take some heat on this," said Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic pollster. "But the fact is, half the Democrats voted for the bill when it left the Senate. Clinton's not isolated in the Democratic Party on this position." If that argument fails, Mr. Garin said the president can always contend that his vetoes saved the country from a more extreme bill.

As for liberals, the bottom line is that they have no place to go. "It's not ingenuous or a new strategy," said Robert Teeter, a pollster who headed President George Bush's campaign in 1992. "The liberal base is not going to vote for Perot or Dole." Ross Perot, the Texas businessman, is preparing to run again as an independent.

Mr. Clinton's move not only takes a traditional Republican issue from Mr. Dole, but also could help incumbents in Congress who have been hungry to pass some substantive measure that they can trumpet to voters who are sick of gridlock.

The action is probably less a political plus for Mr. Clinton than a detriment for Mr. Dole. Campaigning in Nashville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, there was frustration in Mr. Dole's voice as he told a business audience: "There's not a dime's worth of difference between the bill he talked about today and the one he vetoed a few months back. The only difference is that it's 97 days before the election."

Crime: He Co-opts Republican Strength

By David Johnston and Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After nearly three decades of Republican dominance of the issue, President Bill Clinton has scrapped the Democratic Party's traditional approach to criminal justice, endorsing a series of punitive measures that have given him conservative credentials and threatened the Republicans' lock on "law and order."

Mr. Clinton's anti-crime efforts spring from a willingness to dispense with decades of Democratic orthodoxy that emphasized the rights of criminal defendants and to adopt attitudes more sympathetic to victims of crime.

That has led him to back expansion of the federal death penalty, limits on appeals from prisoners on death row and the spending billions for prison construction.

In what Republicans acknowledge was Mr. Clinton's master stroke, he translated a catchy campaign promise to give cities money to hire 100,000 new police officers into the $8.8 billion COPS program, enacted in the 1994 anti-crime bill.

Some of the president's critics and even some supporters say programs like COPS, which scatters officers through departments around the country, are politically appealing but are unlikely to have much lasting impact on crime.

But the COPS program has allowed Mr. Clinton to make the campaign against crime a pillar of his presidency.

As one of only a few solid legislative accomplishments in his first two years, Mr. Clinton warmed to the crime issue. Since then, he has signed a broad anti-terrorism bill that expands the government's power to investigate suspects. And in the wake of the destruction of TWA Flight 800 and the bombing at the Atlanta Olympics, he is seeking even broader federal authority against terrorism.

He has issued a "one strike, you're out" rule for people who commit a violent crime or drug offense while living in public housing. He has praised community curfews, supported uniforms for public school students and lectured the entertainment industry about drugs and excessive violence.

He signed into law a measure requiring states to notify communities when a convicted sex offender moved into a neighborhood, and he has endorsed in principle a constitutional amendment on victim's rights.

In his crime-fighter mode, Mr. Clinton presents himself in socially conservative tones, as an ally of law enforcement, a strict disciplinarian and a leader committed to strong families, safe schools and community values. Over all, the issue has helped define his shift to the political center.

In his wake, Mr. Clinton has caused consternation in Republican ranks and in Bob Dole's campaign for the presidency.

"We say habeas corpus, they say sure," one Republican expert on criminal justice said, referring to restrictions on death-row appeals. "We say prisons; they say sure. We say more firearms prosecutions; they say sure."

'Individual rights are an important, but not the only, component to the criminal-justice area. There needs to be balance.'

He added gloomily, "The best Dole will probably be able to play to is a draw."

But Mr. Clinton's success in keeping Republicans off balance has also frustrated some Democrats, primarily civil libertarians, who were especially upset by Mr. Clinton's support of the anti-terrorism bill, which they believe destroyed a bedrock principle of constitutional law, the right of death-row inmates to appeal their convictions in federal court.

"I have absolutely no faith that constitutional principles matter to this president when they emerge in a criminal-justice context," said Laura W. Murphy, the legislative director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Clinton's defenders say he is making a good-faith effort to find a middle ground on an issue where ideological factionalism is the norm.

"Individual rights are an important, but not the only, component to the criminal-justice area," said Representative Charles E. Schumer of New York, who is an administration ally. "There needs to be balance, and the president and the Democrats are groping to find that balance."

Mr. Clinton can, in fact, be ambidextrous. While adopting Republican positions, he has also turned to traditional Democratic thinking for ideas long endorsed by his party's liberal wing. For example, he has strongly advocated gun control, supporting a waiting period for buying a pistol as well as a ban on the sale of certain types of semiautomatic assault weapons.

Mr. Clinton's performance on crime seems to have paid political dividends. Fifty-four percent of those surveyed in a poll conducted by The New York Times between June 20 and June 23 said the president had made a real effort to reduce crime.

And in fact, across America, crime rates have fallen in recent years — yet crime continues to have considerable political resonance.

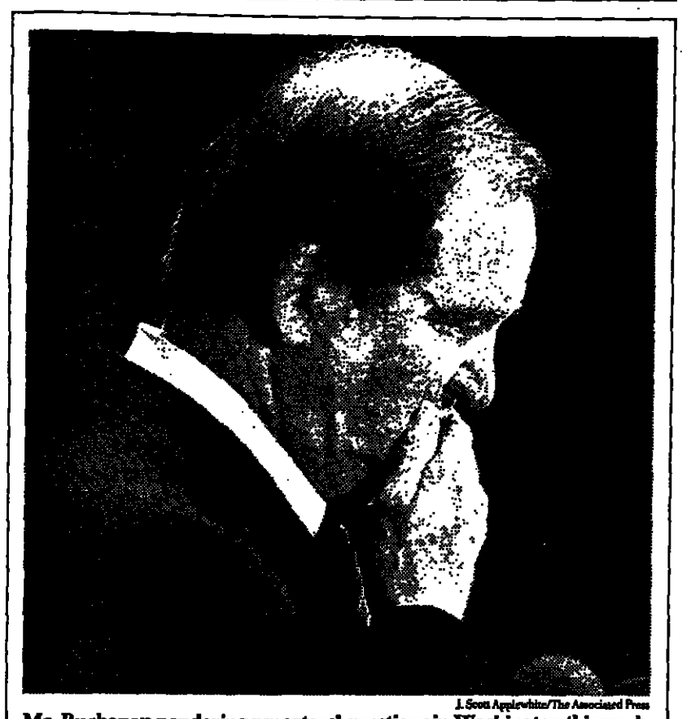
For 4 of 5 Americans, the Times poll found, fears of crime are more about the erosion of quality of life than about personally becoming a crime victim, and many of Mr. Clinton's proposals have spoken directly to such concerns.

"None of it is accidental," said Philip B. Heymann, a professor at Harvard Law School who served in Mr. Clinton's Justice Department as his first deputy attorney general until 1994.

"It's been the most careful political calculation, with absolutely sublime indifference to the real nature of the problem," Mr. Heymann said. "School uniforms, curfews, sexual predators — he's appealing to social conservatives." Mr. Heymann maintains, for example, that the COPS program, which has put 19,000 more police officers on the streets so far, is largely irrelevant. He said violent crime was abating throughout most of the United States, though it continued to plague poor, urban neighborhoods.

"It is a problem that is concentrated within very clearly defined geographic boundaries," Mr. Heymann said. "And the president is going to spread cops into every suburb of the country." Skepticism lingered about the depth of Mr. Clinton's devotion to crime issues.

POLITICAL NOTES



J. Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

Mr. Buchanan pondering reporters' questions in Washington this week.

Buchanan Warns Of Platform Fight

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan has accepted the Republican Party's decision to deny him a speech before its convention, but he said he still planned to attend it — and hoped to leave it — as a Republican.

Mr. Buchanan said Wednesday that he would fight efforts by Bob Dole, the party's presumed presidential nominee, to incorporate a "tolerance plank" into the party platform that would specifically refer to abortion, and he released his own preferred versions of Republican planks on abortion, trade and other issues.

As he has for months, Mr. Buchanan continued to threaten that he might run as a third-party presidential candidate if Mr. Dole and the Republican Party's platform veered from his conservative agenda.

"I am more committed to a lot of these ideas and issues than I am to any party," Mr. Buchanan said. *(NYT)*

IRS Cutting Jobs

WASHINGTON — Starting in January, the Internal Revenue Service will eliminate about 5,000 jobs, almost half of them in its Washington headquarters, according to officials of the tax-collection agency.

The layoffs of between 2,000 and 2,300 local employees will be one of the largest cutbacks ever undertaken at the headquarters of a civilian federal agency.

Budget cuts passed last year, the prospect of more cuts this year and the need for quicker savings from field reorganizations have forced the agency to resort to layoffs, said David A. Mader, the chief IRS management officer. *(WP)*

Whitewater Judge

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — With a potential rift developing over whether a mistrial should be declared, a new judge has taken over the Whitewater trial of two Arkansas bankers while the presiding judge attends a convention.

U.S. District Judge G. Thomas Eisele assumed control of the case Wednesday, a day after jurors said they were deadlocked and were instructed by the original judge to continue deliberating.

Deliberations resumed Thursday in the trial of Herby Branscum Jr. and Robert M. Hill, who are accused of illegally using their bank to promote Bill Clinton's political career.

District Court Judge Susan Webber Wright left the case Tuesday to attend an American Bar Association convention in Orlando, Florida. After a few days of vacation, she is scheduled to return to Little Rock on Aug. 8, a court official said. *(AP)*

Perot Party Ballots

DALLAS — The first wave of ballots to select a Reform Party candidate are ready to go into the mail as part of the new third party's politics-through-the-post-office plan.

This time, officials hope they have more success reaching party members than they did with surveys to narrow the field of candidates to Ross Perot and Richard Lamm.

The surveys as well as the ballot mailings are being handled by the Perot Reform Committee, which leads the Reform Party and is bankrolled by Mr. Perot.

The ballots will be mailed through Saturday, said Russ Verney, national coordinator for the Perot Reform Party. Voters can cast their ballots by telephone, by computer modem or by mail. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, on the welfare bill: "Where is the heart of this Congress? This bill is mean. It is base. It is downright lowdown. What does it profit a great nation to conquer the world, only to lose its soul?" *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• A Chicago-to-New York American Airlines flight made an emergency landing in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Thursday after one of two engines failed and thick, black smoke filled part of the plane. None of the 139 passengers or crew aboard Flight 354 were injured. *(AP)*

• The 50th annual convention of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America opened in Boston with seminars including how to sue for battery explosions, nail-gun and crane accidents, tap-water burns, faulty automatic doors, false diet products and allergic reactions to Latex. *(AP)*

• An American woman who spent more than four years in prison in Bangladesh for attempting to smuggle heroin out of that country advised others. "Don't take the risk." Eliadah McCord had been sentenced to life imprisonment. President Abdur Rahman Biswas pardoned her this week. She arrived in America on Wednesday. *(AP)*

Agreement on Anti-Terrorism Legislation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House and congressional leaders have agreed on a package of anti-terrorism measures that would expand the government's wiretapping authority and tighten airport security.

The agreement, late Wednesday, followed two days of meetings between a bipartisan congressional task force and Clinton administration officials, including the White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, and Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick.

Mr. Panetta said the measures, several of which were proposed by President Bill Clinton in response to the TWA Flight 800 explosion and the bombing at the Olympics, would give law enforcement new tools to confront "what is an increasing threat in our world today."

Omitted from the agreement, however, was an important element of Mr. Clinton's plan, a study of chemical markers in explosives, called taggants, which had been heavily criticized by some Republicans. Also rejected was a provision to allow the FBI to get information on suspected terrorists from hotels and telephone companies.

Mr. Clinton said the FBI supported use of taggants to help investigators trace the origin of explosives after they are detonated. The National Rifle Association opposes them, saying their presence in black and smokeless powders could make them unstable and a safety risk.

The agreement also would allow prosecution of suspected terrorists under federal racketeering laws, which would make anyone convicted subject to forfeiture of assets and longer sentences.

The negotiators, led by Mr. Panetta and Senator Larry Craig, an Idaho Republican, said they hoped to have a package ready for a vote by the weekend, before Congress takes its summer recess. But the Senate majority leader Trent Lott of Mississippi said final passage before the break appeared unlikely.

FBI Doubts Quick Arrest In Bomb Case

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, said Thursday that "no one is about to be charged with a crime" in the investigation of the bombing at the Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta.

"There are a number of suspects," Mr. Freeh told the Senate intelligence committee, adding "the fact that someone's name has surfaced doesn't mean anything." This was an allusion to Richard A. Jewell, a security guard whose home has been searched by the FBI and who has become the focus of media attention as a suspect.

"It certainly doesn't mean that person is guilty of anything," Mr. Freeh said. "We regret many times in these investigations that people's names surface who later turn out to be unconnected."

The FBI director also said there was no evidence that the Saturday pipe bomb explosion that caused two deaths and injured 110 people attending a rock concert near the main Olympic venue was tied to foreign extremists.

Mr. Jewell, a security guard who was near the site of the explosion, was going through "hell" because of the massive media attention, according to his lawyer.

The attorney, Watson Bryant, called whoever gave Mr. Jewell's name to the authorities a "rat" who ought to be prosecuted.

Missing Links Frustrate Experts in TWA Crash

The Associated Press

EAST MORICHES, New York — Tests failed to show evidence of a bomb on a piece of front cargo door from TWA Flight 800, stalling investigators' attempts to prove the plane was destroyed by an explosion in the hold, a source close to the investigation said Thursday.

The source said that forensic tests also had failed to find bomb evidence on any of the other pieces of wreckage recovered in recent days.

In a preliminary inspection of the cargo door, "nothing jumps out at us," the source said. "Nothing that looks like it is going to get us closer" to concluding what destroyed the plane.

Investigators who favor the bomb explanation had high hopes for the piece of cargo door. They have theorized that a blast occurred in the front cargo hold, which on Flight 800 carried passengers' baggage.

If the bomb did blow up in the cargo hold, the search for a potential bomber could be narrowed to those who had access to the bags. But inspectors also have speculated that a bomb could have been placed in the nose wheel, or in a food cart in the front upper section of the jetliner, the source said.

Bad weather on Thursday disrupted efforts to retrieve more of the July 17 crash's 230 victims. Forty-six bodies remain unaccounted for, and a senior investigator said that it was unlikely that all of them would be found.

Frustrated officials have also not yet discounted two other theories: that a missile or mechanical malfunction may have cause the explosion.

A Man Wins a Harassment Suit

U.S. Pays $250,000 on Claim That Female Boss Made Advances

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Peace Corps has agreed to pay $250,000 to settle a sexual harassment lawsuit in what may be the largest payment ever by the U.S. government to a man who accused his female boss of making sexual advances toward him.

Raymond W. Millikin Jr., 55, a longtime federal government employee who went to work for the Peace Corps in 1993, claimed in his lawsuit filed last year in U.S. District Court that then-Inspector General Deborah Holt Kirk grabbed and kissed him, sat on his lap uninvited and vowed that they would have an affair.

"When I decide to have an affair, I have one on my terms or the way I want it," Mr. Millikin's lawsuit quoted Ms. Kirk as having said.

According to the lawsuit, the sexual advances began after Ms. Kirk, 45, announced that she was going to reorganize her office and asked Mr. Millikin if he would like to be a deputy.

Mr. Millikin's lawyer, Gary Howard Simpson, said the agreement was "an acknowledgment of an important policy issue" regarding harassment of both sexes, not just women. "The government has acknowledged that the harm to a man or a woman in one of these sex power plays is totally and utterly unacceptable," he said.

Mr. Simpson and Bruce A. Fredrickson, who specialize in discrimination suits, said they did not know of a larger settlement paid by the government to a man in such a case. Other lawyers agreed.

In the settlement, the government admitted no wrongdoing by Ms. Kirk or Peace Corps managers. Mr. Millikin agreed to retire and drop the lawsuit, but he retained his right to say that he was sexually harassed by his boss.

4 Held in Argentine Blast

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Three senior policemen and a retired officer have been charged with homicide in the 1994 car bombing of a Jewish center here in which 86 people died.

A state prosecutor, Eamon Mullen, said the men, indicted and held Wednesday, were believed to have either planted the bomb or delivered the vehicle to those who committed the attack.

The investigating judge, Juan José Galeano, urged the authorities, who have been widely criticized as moving slowly, to step up their inquiry and find out who worked with the policemen.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Jakarta Court Rebuffs Opposition Chief's Plea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — A court Thursday rejected a demand from an Indonesian opposition leader to return to her party headquarters, where a police raid last weekend sparked two days of violent protests.

The rejection came in a 30-minute hearing of Megawati Sukarnoputri's challenge to official efforts to dismiss her as head of an opposition party. A trial was to have begun Thursday, but was postponed to Aug. 22 because the head of the three-judge panel was at home with a toothache.

Mrs. Megawati, daughter of Indonesia's founder, President Sukarno, was trying to overturn her ouster as the leader of the Indonesian Democratic Party at a party congress organized by the military in June.

"This is an urgent matter," said her lawyer, Rio Tambunan. "As you know, our headquarters was attacked. We demand that it be returned. Megawati is still the chairwoman of the PDI."

But Judge Zulkifli Lubis, one of the two judges present, said that without their missing colleague, they could not grant the request.

President Suharto, who overthrew Mrs. Megawati's father in 1966, apparently is afraid her growing popularity among Indonesians unhappy with his regime is a threat to his authority: If she cannot win reinstatement, she will not be eligible to run for re-election to Parliament next year or to challenge Mr. Suharto in a 1998 presidential election.

About 500 Megawati supporters who waited outside the courthouse applauded when her team of lawyers arrived. Mrs. Megawati did not attend the hearing.

Among the supporters, a university student, Sumampouw, said: "We no longer see Megawati as merely a PDI leader. She now represents the people striving for justice."

Security was heavy. The government said 1,000 police officers and soldiers were posted in the neighborhood. Police with sticks held back spectators while soldiers with M-16 rifles guarded shops. Army snipers were posted on rooftops and pedestrian overpasses, ready to follow through on the government's orders to shoot anyone provoking unrest.

But witnesses said the police and troops were careful not to provoke the crowd. One colonel was heard telling troops on a megaphone: "These are our brothers. Disperse them in an orderly way."

Inside the courthouse, about 300 spectators — most of them Megawati supporters — crowded into the courtroom, cheering statements by her lawyers and booing every reference to her rival, Surjadi, as party chief.

The police are asking Mr. Suharto for approval to question Mrs. Megawati about the pre-dawn clash Saturday between security forces and supporters who refused to hand over the party headquarters to Mr. Surjadi.

Police and soldiers are in control of the one-story building, which was badly damaged in a two-hour battle Saturday.

Meanwhile, the leader of an independent Indonesian trade union, who was arrested Tuesday, was still being held under the national subversion act, whose violation can lead to the death penalty.

Muchtar Pakpahan, the head of the Indonesian Labor Welfare Union, was arrested in connection with the weekend riots. He could be detained for a year without a trial, according to his lawyer, Luhut Pangaribuan.

The number of people missing, injured or killed in the riots is still a subject of debate.

Two people died — one falling from the window of a burning building and one from a heart attack — and more than 20 were hurt, according to official figures, which have yet to take into account the discovery of a third corpse, photographed by the press Tuesday.

Journalists at the scene of the raid reported seeing eight apparently unconscious victims, some covered in blood, carried motionless to military vehicles.

Similar ambiguity surrounds those who are missing. The Indonesian Democratic Party on Tuesday published a list of 158 names of "unaccounted for" people. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Emmanuel Dunand/Agence France-Presse

Soldiers taking position in front of demonstrators Thursday in Jakarta.

Japanese Identify 3 Strains Of Fatal Bacteria, But No Link

Reuters

TOKYO — Scrambling to find the source of a killer germ in Japan, bacteriologists have identified three strains of the O-157 bacteria that have sickened thousands of people, but have yet to find exactly where they came from, Health Ministry officials said Thursday.

At least one of the strains identified by DNA patterns has never before been detected in Japan and the Health Ministry's bacteriologists were still at a loss to explain the outbreak, which has afflicted more than 9,000 people and killed seven.

"Our findings leave us to believe that there were at least three distinct sources of infection," said an official of the Health Ministry's food sanitation division. "But we still don't know if the different DNA patterns indicate that some strains are more powerful than others or that some cause different illnesses."

Experts have traced only three foods contaminated with the O-157 colon bacillus, but the isolated cases do not reveal the entire route of the outbreak.

A boy came down with the germ after eating raw cow's liver, a Japanese delicacy, in Miura, south of Tokyo. The germ has also been found in a lettuce salad served in school lunches in Gifu in central Japan.

On Thursday, inspectors in the southwestern city of Fukuoka said they found the germ in cow's liver and tripe sold at shops, raising fresh alarm over the two-month-old epidemic. Inspectors found the germ in two out of 45 meat samples collected at random last month from 24 meat shops, a city health official said.

The latest findings on the three DNA-based strains do not mean that current prevention methods, such as disinfecting hands and avoiding eating raw meat, are ineffective, the ministry official said.

Keeping Army in Line

China Stresses Allegiance to Jiang

Reuters

BEIJING — The People's Liberation Army celebrated the 69th anniversary of its founding on Thursday with a call to its 3 million soldiers to take their orders from President Jiang Zemin.

The world's largest military also chose its birthday to use a carrot-and-stick approach to Taiwan, with an overture for peaceful reunification combined with the threat of invasion if the island declared independence.

Defense Minister Chi Haotian chose his Army Day speech, published in the Liberation Army Daily, to remind the army of its allegiance to President Jiang, who also holds China's most powerful posts of Communist Party chief and chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Mr. Jiang, a technocrat with no army background, has been at pains to increase his standing with the military ever since he was appointed to be head of the military commission in November 1989, following the retirement of his patron, China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Western diplomats said that with Mr. Deng now nearly 92 and in fragile health, it was crucial for his heir apparent to take every opportunity to shore up his authority in the army, whose support is crucial to ensure his succession.

"Our constant goal must be to study the exhortation of Chairman Jiang Zemin to be politically qualified, militarily tough, to have excellent style, strict discipline and safeguard our strength," Mr. Chi said in his speech.

An editorial in the Liberation Army Daily urged the military to "follow absolutely the leadership of the party so that the army may be in high unison with the party in ideology, in politics and in action."

"We must resolutely obey the orders of the party leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core," the editorial said.

Mr. Jiang, dressed in a military-green Mao suit, made a televised appearance at an unidentified military training school and reviewed cadets to mark the eve of Army Day.

China's propaganda machine has moved into top gear in recent months to show Mr. Jiang meeting military officers and inspecting army units as part of the party chief's campaign to win military support.

He has had a hand in the appointments of many senior officers and generals in recent years.

Mr. Jiang's drive suffered a setback this year when his appointee to head the paramilitary People's Armed Police was dismissed after a 19-year-old policeman robbed and murdered the senior parliamentary official he had been assigned to guard.

Defense Minister Chi repeated the determination of the army to prevent foreign forces from interfering in China's internal affairs and from chartering the independence of the island of Taiwan.

"We are also resolutely opposed to any underhand plots and activities within the island of Taiwan to split from the motherland," he said.

"We will do our best to ensure the peaceful reunification of the motherland, but we can never agree to give up the use of force," he said.

Beijing has backed its determination to recover the island with missile tests and war games in waters off the island over the last year.

China has regarded Taiwan as a renegade province since the defeated Nationalists fled there at the end of the Chinese civil war in 1949.

Tamils Face Army Offensive

Agence France-Presse

COLOMBO — Hundreds of government soldiers on Thursday poured into a key town captured from Tamil Tiger guerrillas in northern Sri Lanka ahead of a planned onslaught against the rebels, official sources here said.

Security forces were building up their strength at Paranthan to launch an offensive against the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, officials said.

"A fairly large buildup is on right now before the army can advance further into Tiger territory," said a defense official, adding that troops had been consolidating their defenses since taking Paranthan five days ago.

The Defense Ministry said troops fired mortars Thursday at suspected Tamil positions just south of Paranthan, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Government forces are within six kilometers (four miles) of the larger town of Kilinochchi, where Tamil rebels relocated their political headquarters after being driven out of Jaffna farther to the north, officials said. The military took Paranthan on Saturday as the government abandoned a 1,300-strong military garrison at Mullaittivu, about 60 kilometers southeast of Paranthan.

The garrison was routed in a huge Tiger assault on July 18. The Tigers said they killed 1,208 soldiers while losing 241 of their own fighters.

On Wednesday, the Tamils said thousands of Tamil civilians faced starvation after fleeing their homes in the north to escape heavy shelling by the advancing military.

The group said in a statement from its office in London that nearly 200,000 Tamils had deserted their homes following "indiscriminate" artillery attacks in and around the town of Kilinochchi.

The military has blocked all food traffic to the Tamil-controlled area known as the Vanni region for about two weeks, the group asserted, saying: "The magnitude of the human tragedy is grave."

BRIEFLY ASIA

India Battles Kashmir Rebels

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda said Thursday that Indian troops had intensified a campaign in Kashmir against Muslim rebels who were trying to disrupt legislative elections there.

Meanwhile, a prominent newspaper editor was abducted by unidentified gunmen from his residence in the Kashmir summer capital, Srinagar. *(AFP)*

U.S. to Move Okinawa Drills

TOKYO — Japan and the United States agreed Thursday to move American live-ammunition drills from a Okinawa to five firing ranges in other parts of Japan, government officials said.

The agreement was reached by a Japan-U.S. committee trying to find ways to reduce the burden on the southern Japanese island, which is home to three-quarters of the American military installations in Japan. *(AFP)*

Typhoon Kills 14 in Taiwan

TAIPEI — A typhoon left at least 14 people dead, more than 200 injured and thousands of homes flooded in Taiwan before moving on to China on Thursday.

Nine people were killed in mudslides and rockslides Wednesday, and five more died in traffic accidents, the police and state radio said. Four others were reported to have swept away by flood waters. *(AP)*

Deal Offered in Abuse Case

SYDNEY — More than 200 men who were abused as children while in the care of a Catholic religious order have been offered 3.5 million Australian dollars ($2.7 million) to settle a lawsuit, an order official said Thursday.

A spokesman for the Christian Brothers order said that under the deal, most of the money would be administered by a trust that would award money to claimants who can prove they were seriously abused. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Kim Jong U, who is leading a North Korean trade mission in Hong Kong: "Our political system is so stable we have not suffered even one incident of political strife or labor dispute over the last two years." *(AP)*

Shigenari Okada, a resident of Oita Prefecture in Japan, on U.S. plans to conduct live-ammunition drills there. "We are furious at the central government's ignorance of local feeling. We will never accept the agreement." *(AFP)*

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TODAY'S

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

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EUROPE

U.S. Urges Conference To Approve Nuclear Pact

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The chief of the U.S. disarmament agency appealed Thursday to the 61-nation Conference on Disarmament to accept a less than perfect treaty banning nuclear tests because "we will never do better."

The head of the Chinese delegation, however, said further changes in the draft treaty were needed because the document held out the unacceptable prospect of nuclear "inspectors coming and going like international tourists."

Acknowledging the concerns of China and two other holdouts — India and Pakistan — John Holum, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said, "It still comes down to a choice between this treaty and no treaty at all."

Trying to change the draft now, Mr. Holum said, would risk having no international agreement prohibiting nuclear explosions worldwide, undoing the work of 40 years.

"We could spend more days, more months, more years searching for the perfect treaty, but we will never do better," he said.

Ambassador Sha Zukang of China offered to split the difference with the United States on the ways inspections are authorized, but Mr. Holum rejected the suggestion. The draft treaty already has split the difference "with almost mathematical precision," he said.

Under the draft, 26 members of a 51-nation executive council, a simple majority, could authorize inspectors to go to a suspected test site if they believed a country had violated the treaty.

China, which had been holding out for requiring a two-thirds majority vote, or 34 members, is now willing to drop that to 30 "yes" votes, Mr. Sha said.

But Mr. Holum, who has been conducting talks with the Chinese and other delegations in hopes of overcoming their objections, opposed further changes in the draft document.

Altering the treaty for one country would mean opening it up to other changes and "cause an unraveling" of what has been achieved so far, he said.

China's latest nuclear test — which Beijing said would be its last — was deplored by a number of countries, including Japan, New Zealand and Australia, at Thursday's session.

Ambassador Hisami Kurokochi of Japan called the Chinese test "extremely regrettable."

The Chinese test was conducted Monday.

Ambassador Arundhati Ghose of India has said his country is eager to have an effective treaty to ban nuclear tests, especially since the idea was first put forward in 1954 by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ms. Ghose did address the conference Thursday, but on Wednesday Foreign Minister Inder Kumar Gujral reiterated his country's opposition to the draft.

India particularly wants a commitment from the declared nuclear powers to eliminate their arsenals over time.

India, whose 1974 "peaceful" test of a nuclear device convinced the world that the country could develop atomic weapons, finds itself between archrival Pakistan, also regarded as a "threshold" nuclear power, and China, which has missiles aimed at India.

India has been at war with each country in recent decades.

Pakistan, which has said it will not sign if India does not and supports China in some of its objections, said it could not be expected to accept the draft treaty as it stood.

Louisa Bulley/The Associated Press

Titan arum and a constable at the Princess of Wales Conservatory at Kew Gardens, both giving it their best.

In Bad Odor: Britain's Stenchless Plant

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Admittedly, Britain is a country that is crazy about plants.

The major event of the social season is the Chelsea Flower Show in May. On opening night men and women with titles and diamonds sip champagne and wander around pavilions staring at orchids, azaleas, mulch and a cornucopia of other gardening creations and accessories.

One of the most popular and longest-running radio programs (49 years) is the BBC's "Gardeners' Question Time." Recorded at crowded village halls around the country, a panel of experts dishes out tips on everything from invigorating a wilting sprig of apple tree to nursing a Corylopsis Willmottiae through a harsh winter.

But all of this shrinks into insignificance compared with the goings-on this week at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 300 acres (121 hectares) of horticultural splendor on the banks of the Thames in southwest London.

For inside the faux tropical humidity and belching mists of the Princess of Wales Conservatory stands a full-blown titan arum, a rare plant from Sumatra that is 5 feet 4 inches (1.62 meters) tall, and that Wednesday, after days of suspense, burst into what is supposed to be odoriferous bloom.

It was a major occasion for botanists that has not happened here since a similar plant opened in 1963.

The penultimate time it occurred, with yet another titan arum in 1926, the crowds were so large and unruly that the police had to be called in to control them.

And officials at Kew Gardens, while understandably reluctant to discuss security matters, seem to be keeping a watchful eye now that upwards of 6,000 people a day are gathering at the tall wooden box, filled with humus, grit, bark chips and ground glass, out of which rises the fat green protuberance.

The crowds that gathered before Wednesday's blooming filed past the titan arum with a mixture of awe and suspicion as the plant, protected by a line of metal barricades and under the watchful lenses of two time-exposure cameras, just stood there.

Part of what makes all this curious is that when the flowering occurs — technically, it's called inflorescence — it is supposed to be an unpleasant experience for humans.

During its two days or so of blooming the plant is supposed to give off a wretched stench, which has been likened to a mixture of "rotting fish and burnt sugar with an overtone of urine."

"It's a very complex smell," said Peter Boyce, a Kew botanist who specializes in the plant's family, which is the same as the jack-in-the-pulpit's.

"The spadix is coated in a chemical cocktail. Starch inside metabolizes quickly, producing heat, which melts the chemicals. That makes the smell.

"The plant is pollinated by small, stingless sweat bees," he said. "These feed on sweat on mammal skins and they like that strong, bad smell.

"It grows in dense forest where the lines of sight are limited, so it needs the smell to attract the bees within range of sight."

Wednesday, the plant bloomed all right, its purple-shaded and ribbed outer spathe peeled down like a banana skin, revealing a shimmering yellow core.

But where was the horrible smell?

The question seemed to take on an urgency as the morning wore on and it became clear that it was precisely the stench that many of the visitors had come to savor.

"A bit disappointing," said Jean Franks, who drove to Kew from nearby Chiswick. "I brought scarves to cover my nose and everything, and I can't smell a thing. It smells worse outside than it does here."

Clare Martineau, a tour guide, sniffed the air and remarked: "That's not what I call bad fish."

Kew Gardens officials reacted defensively.

There were too many people traipsing through, they said. Open doors were creating a draft. Finally, they brought out Mr. Boyce for an explanation.

"There was a big pulse of smell last night at about 7," he reported. "The whole greenhouse reeked of it."

He turned technical. "There are female zones at the bottom of the plant and male zones at the top. On opening the females are receptive to pollination. That's the first pulse. Now the females are no longer receptive. Soon the males will shed their pollen, and there will be a second pulse of smell. Right now, smellwise, we're in a bit of a dip."

That did not stop him from donning a gas mask and posing inches from the plant as a parade of television crews jockeyed for position.

The papers say that titan arum is the world's largest flower, but that turns out not to be true. "The largest is Rafflesia arnoldii, also from Sumatra," Mr. Boyce said. He lowered his voice and added: "This one is not even a flower. It's really what we call a compound structure which is in inflorescence. But from a biological point of view, it's still a major event."

4 French Skinheads Held in '90 Desecration

Reuters

MARSEILLE — A judge investigating the 1990 desecration of Jewish graves in southern France has placed four skinheads close to a far-right movement under arrest.

All four are members or sympathizers of the tiny Nationalist French and European Party, which is known as the PNFE from its initials in French. The group became known in the late 1980s after a series of attacks on Arab immigrants.

"This is a very hard group, often called neo-Nazi, which has been active in the past," an investigator said.

In the attack on the cemetery in Carpentras, a Jewish man's body was disinterred and 34 graves were wrecked.

Prosecution sources said at least one and possibly two of the suspects had confessed. Two young women were being sought as witnesses, the sources added.

The sources said that the police were questioning the four suspects in Avignon, close to Carpentras, and Perpignan, on the Mediterranean coast.

Another right-wing party, the National Front, which is led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, said Thursday that it had been a victim in the desecration of the cemetery. The National Front and Mr. Le Pen drew widespread condemnation at the time while denying that the movement was involved.

The party had no immediate comment on whether any of those in custody were among its members.

The four skinheads were taken into custody after one of them turned himself in and confessed because of a guilty conscience, the prosecution sources said.

The suspect acted after the leader of the group died in a motorcycle accident, they said. "His secret weighed heavily on him and he felt freed by the death of the group's head," a source explained.

The group planned the cemetery rampage to mark the German surrender, on May 8, 1945, in World War II, the source said.

"They initially considered an attack on immigrants, but one of them suggested an attack on Jews, to do something more forceful than usual," it was explained.

Mr. Le Pen, who denies being anti-Semitic, demanded last year that the state apologize because ministers had blamed the National Front.

Holocaust Scholar Blasts German Critics

Reuters

BONN — An American scholar of the Holocaust whose book "Hitler's Willing Executioners" has angered German historians accused his critics on Thursday of wanting to shut him up and discredit his work because he broke long-standing taboos.

Daniel Jonah Goldhagen, a sociologist at Harvard University, dismissed the overwhelmingly negative reception of his book in Germany as mistaken. He charged that some critics had willfully misinterpreted him to discourage Germans from reading it.

An article by Mr. Goldhagen in a leading intellectual weekly, Die Zeit, was the latest escalation in an acrimonious debate about how to explain the Nazi slaughter of 6 million Jews. Mr. Goldhagen contends that most Germans during the Third Reich were not only anti-Semitic but also very willing and happy to kill Jews — a thesis that many historians in Germany, the United States and Israel have rejected as too simple to explain the Nazi genocide.

The book, assailed in the German press after it was published in English in April, will appear in German next week. Mr. Goldhagen wrote of his critics: "They react with a fury that recalls people who want to shut someone up because he dares to touch on a long-standing taboo."

After attacking 16 critics by name, he wrote that "this chorus of critics" had treated his book as a "pernicious tract that belongs on an index of banned books." He added: "Most of what the critics wrote had only a distant link to the book's contents or was obviously false."

Colombian President Warns U.S. on Trade Sanctions

Reuters

PARIS — President Ernesto Samper of Colombia warned Washington on Thursday against imposing trade sanctions on his country, saying that Americans would be among the first to suffer.

Only drug barons would benefit, Mr. Samper said, whose visa to the United States has been revoked because of alleged ties to narcotics traffickers.

"If you prevent the cultivation of bananas, flowers and coffee then the farmers will sow drugs," he said in Paris during an official visit to France. "It wouldn't only be good for the traffickers, it would also be bad for the United States because Colombia is the second Latin American buyer of U.S. goods. And we have more than $30 billion worth of U.S. investments in our country."

He added that Colombia was not studying retaliatory measures against Washington if it revokes the visas of other government leaders or if it imposes trade sanctions, a possibility raised by the State Department.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Samper marched past an honor guard to shake hands with President Jacques Chirac at the Elysée Palace.

Mr. Samper was visiting France, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to receive a briefing on last month's meeting in Lyon of the G-7 industrialized countries. Washington revoked his visa last month, asserting that he had accepted drug money in his 1994 election campaign.

Mr. Samper has denied the charges and was cleared of any political or criminal wrongdoing by Colombia's lower house of congress last month.

Speaking of his visit to France, he told the daily newspaper Le Monde, "You could see this as the start of a diplomatic offensive to respond to the unacceptable aim of some Washington circles to isolate Colombia. We are going to explain to other countries that the fight against drugs cannot mean unilateral action by one country against another. It can only be collective."

Britain Will Set Up Rapid-Reaction Force

Reuters

LONDON — Britain announced Thursday that it would form a rapid deployment force intended to respond quickly to crises worldwide.

The Joint Rapid Deployment Force, to be drawn from the army, navy, marines and air force, will have its headquarters in a bomb-proof underground bunker near London.

With the lessons of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Gulf War in the minds of military planners, the force is designed to be flexible and to carry out tasks ranging from combat to peacekeeping or the evacuation of civilians from a danger zone.

It will be able to operate on behalf of Britain alone or in combined operations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Western European Union or the United Nations.

"The JRDF is a major step forward for our armed forces," Defense Secretary Michael Portillo said. "From today, we will be able to respond to crises worldwide more quickly."

The force will have key units on 24-hour standby, and from 6,000 to 8,000 personnel could be quickly deployed.

Britain, which has reduced its military since the collapse of the Soviet bloc, now has about 17,000 soldiers in Northern Ireland and 12,000 in Bosnia. But Mr. Portillo said it could still find enough troops if the new force was called into action.

The Defense Ministry is ordering two special ships to transport the new force as well as tracked vehicles, communications equipment and machine guns in a package worth £138 million ($215 million).

Time Magazine Settles Libel Suit With Reporter

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — Three and a half years after publishing an article saying that Dusko Doder, a former Moscow bureau chief for The Washington Post, may have accepted money from the KGB, Time Magazine on Thursday apologized to Mr. Doder and agreed to pay him $262,000 in damages.

Time's apology, read in High Court in London, came as the magazine said it was settling a libel suit brought by Mr. Doder. As part of the settlement, Time also agreed to pay Mr. Doder's legal fees, which ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In its statement, Time did not admit that the article was inaccurate, but expressed its "sincere regret and apologies to the plaintiff for any distress that he has been caused."

Moreover, said Peter Carter-Ruck, Time's lawyer, "the defendants now accept without reservation that any disparagement of the plaintiff's reputation and professional integrity is withdrawn."

It is considered unusual for Time to settle a libel case, particularly for such a large sum, and Mr. Doder said he had "achieved complete vindication."

In a statement, he said: "Time Magazine had done wrong. They have now admitted their error."

On Dec. 28, 1993, Time published "A Cold War Tale," an article insinuating that Mr. Doder had been coopted by the KGB while working as the Post's Moscow bureau chief from 1981 to 1985.

The article, written by Jay Peterzell, who has since left the magazine, described how Vitali Yurchenko, a KGB official who defected to the West in August, 1985, and who defected back to the Soviet Union three months later, had told the CIA that Mr. Doder had once accepted $1,000 from a KGB agent.

Mr. Doder vehemently denied the charge and questioned the use of Mr. Yurchenko, whose return to the Soviet Union raised questions about his credibility, as its source.

But at the time, Mr. Yurchenko's allegation raised the suspicions of American authorities, Time reported. Suspecting that Mr. Doder had written sympathetic stories in exchange for journalistic scoops, Time said, the FBI began studying Mr. Doder's reports from Moscow.

Among other things, Time reported, Mr. Doder's articles had included "details of Central Committee and Politburo meetings as well as secret information about the health of Soviet leaders, which was normally restricted to the highest levels of the KGB and the Communist Party." For instance, on Feb. 10, 1984, Mr. Doder reported — before anyone else — that the then-Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov had died, a claim that was ridiculed by U.S. officials in Moscow until it turned out to be true.

In the end, though, the FBI found no grounds for prosecuting Mr. Doder, and the matter was dropped, Time reported. At the same time, the Post declared its support of Mr. Doder and gave him a "clean bill of health."

Mr. Doder left the Post soon afterward for a job with U.S. News & World Report in China and was based in Europe, writing for a variety of American and European newspapers, when the Time article was published.

"What they did was really irresponsible and wrong," he said of Time. "These guys deliberately invented facts, distorted quotes and suppressed all the information that didn't fit their needs."

Mr. Doder said he decided to bring his case in England rather than the United States because British libel laws are more generous to plaintiffs, and because he and his wife have family ties there and owned an apartment in London.

To bolster his case, Mr. Doder's lawyers interviewed some of Mr. Doder's journalistic competitors, who said that his exclusive stories from Moscow were the result of good reporting, not special favors from KGB agents, and were not slanted.

Mr. Doder, 59, now lives in Washington, where he has started a fellowship at the U.S. Institute of Peace and plans to write a book on Bosnia.

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BRIEFLY EUROPE

'Mad Cow' Calves at Risk

LONDON — Cows stricken with "mad cow" disease can pass the ailment to their unborn calves, British researchers reported Thursday.

This possibility had been assumed in regulations intended to eradicate the disease, the Ministry of Agriculture said, and no new steps were required to protect human health.

It was not known how the disease passed from cow to calf, but the researchers said there was no evidence the disease was transmitted through milk. *(AP)*

Frozen Embryos Destroyed

LONDON — British fertility clinics began destroying thousands of "orphan" embryos Thursday after a government deadline passed at midnight. Pro-life groups held overnight candlelit vigils, singing hymns and praying outside clinics across Britain before what they called "the mass destruction of human life" began.

In-vitro fertilization specialists who had hoped for a reprieve to allow more time to trace the parents of the embryos said they were carrying out the disposal with reluctance. The embryos were created in laboratories by fertilizing human eggs with sperm outside the womb for implantation into women unable to have children by natural means.

The government says the embryos, which are stored in freezers, must be disposed of after five years unless their parents request that they be kept longer or donated for "prenatal" adoption or research. *(Reuters)*

Perry and Portillo Hold Talks

LONDON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry met Thursday with his British counterpart, Michael Portillo, to discuss issues including Bosnia and the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Perry stopped in London en route to Washington from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, where the United States and the Saudis agreed to split the $200 million cost of relocating more than 4,000 U.S. troops in the kingdom as a precaution against terrorist attacks. *(AP)*

Another Chance for Pravda?

MOSCOW — The newspaper Pravda supported the Communist leader Gennadi A. Zyuganov in his recent election bid, and he wants to return the favor.

Mr. Zyuganov said Thursday that his Communist Party planned to provide financial support to the struggling newspaper, which has suspended publication.

Although he did not offer specifics, Mr. Zyuganov said "a party embracing nearly 600,000 members will be able to support the newspaper in its difficult times." *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: EU veterinarians continue discussions on whether to ban sales of nerve tissue from all grazing animals following revelations that they can also develop "mad cow" disease.

BRUSSELS: The so-called Meda accord, which involves financial cooperation between the EU and the 13 Mediterranean countries, takes effect.

BRUSSELS: The humanitarian aid commissioner, Emma Bonino, continues her official visit to Thailand.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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Indonesian Change

Indonesia's long-suppressed political life erupted into violence in Jakarta last weekend. After Indonesian police forcibly evicted supporters of an embattled but peaceable opposition leader from her party's headquarters, anti-government rioters surged through downtown streets, clashing with police and soldiers and burning government offices and banks. This explosive outburst could signal a serious challenge to the 30-year-long rule of President Suharto.

The country's suppressed opposition forces can mount no more than a modest political challenge to the military-backed regime at this point. But the government's reflexive response to the rioting — including a call for the army to shoot rioters on sight — risks igniting a prolonged period of instability.

Mr. Suharto's extended rule has brought order and economic progress at the expense of most political freedoms. But the aging president now puts the more positive elements of that legacy at risk by refusing to prepare the way for a democratically chosen successor. The Clinton administration, which reasonably argues that prosperity helps smooth the path to political democracy, now has a responsibility to support the efforts of Indonesia's democrats.

Indonesia's remarkable, although unevenly shared, economic advance has swelled its urban population with a vastly expanded middle and working class. These new urbanites have sought to gain greater control over their lives by organizing an extensive network of independent organizations, including magazines, labor unions and human rights and environmental groups.

Indonesians have also become impatient with a closed political system that for years allowed only two tame opposition parties. Both parties traditionally united with the government party to back Mr. Suharto as the only permitted presidential candidate. But this arrangement was openly challenged this year by Megawati Sukarnoputri, daughter of Indonesia's founding President Sukarno.

Mrs. Megawati, leader of one of the legal opposition parties, appeared to be preparing for a possible presidential race in 1998, but earlier this summer the government engineered her ouster. The eviction of her supporters from party headquarters set off last Saturday's violence.

Mrs. Megawati has deplored the violence and called on her supporters to rally peacefully behind her efforts to challenge her ouster in the courts. But the government now openly talks about bringing her in for questioning and has already arrested the country's most important union leader, Muchtar Pakpahan. It also blames the rioting on Indonesia's no longer significant Communist Party, reviving memories of the regime's earliest days. The government oversaw the massacre of some 500,000 alleged Communists after crushing what it claimed to be an attempted Communist coup.

Those days are long over. The Suharto regime must now choose between its own perpetuation in power and an orderly political transition. Only the latter can assure stability and continued economic growth. The United States, which has been quicker to see Indonesia as an emerging market than as an emerging democracy, must use its considerable influence to discourage reflexive repression and encourage timely change.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Advice to Netanyahu

Benjamin Netanyahu, the new Israeli prime minister, is being pressed by his constituents and commitments to take a hard line on peace. But his American patrons and Arab neighbors — this week it was President Bill Clinton and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak — urge a moderate line. So far he has not chosen his course, and the tension is rising.

Part of the equation has to do not so much specifically with the Middle East as with the apparent bombing of TWA Flight 800 and the pipe bomb that exploded at the Olympics. These reminders of terrorism have freshened American appreciation of the vulnerability of countries, especially Israel, that live under a curse of random political murder.

The result is evident in Israel's successful attempt to shift some of the emotional and political focus of its diplomacy from peacemaking to the fight against terrorism.

Syria, which conducts what Mr. Netanyahu fairly calls an indirect war against Israel through the terrorist group Hezbollah, now faces markedly tougher Israeli bargaining terms. Nor can Syria expect much support elsewhere for its protests.

On this litmus issue, however, things are fundamentally different for the Palestinians. Unlike the Syrians, their leadership and mainstream groups are increasingly more effective opponents of terrorism, not defiant sponsors of it. This has enabled broad American support of Palestinian political goals consistent with Israel's security and welfare.

Here is where Mr. Netanyahu's Likud connection clicks in. He is under pressure to crank up a major new drive for Jewish settlement in the West Bank. Everyone knows that this could have disastrous and perhaps explosive consequences.

But, given President Clinton's all but total absorption in the politics of his own re-election, it seems unlikely that he will do much more than discreetly urge caution and responsibility upon Mr. Netanyahu.

Mr. Mubarak is one of those Arab "autocrats" Mr. Netanyahu criticized before Congress earlier this month. At home he seems more attuned to an outdated kind of "stability" than to political reform. But, like his predecessor Anwar Sadat, he is a proven and crucial supporter of a diplomatic initiative that has given the United States a leading regional role and that still can bring benefits to Arabs and Israelis.

He is a steadying figure in the Mideast's storms, and his advice to the Israelis is sound.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Armenia Lobby

The United States continues to intervene mischievously in the appalling conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Its particular contribution is to increase the misery of a million Azerbaijani refugees, and in that way to draw out hopes for a settlement.

Why would Washington wish to conduct such a policy, which runs against its own substantial strategic, economic and political interests? It is a policy thrust upon a reluctant president by a Congress heavily influenced by Armenian-Americans. This lobby has forced tough restrictions on direct American humanitarian and other aid to Azerbaijan.

The pro-Armenians argue that Azerbaijan and its regional patron Turkey are squeezing Armenia in a cruel joint embargo. But look at the situation on the ground.

First — although the Turks lack similar cause — Azerbaijan is at war with Armenia: you would not expect them to trade with each other right now. Then, it is not only that Karabakh Armenians seized and hold the long-sovereign Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno Karabakh, whose turmoil sparked this war between the two formerly Soviet republics. Armenians also now occupy 20 percent of Azerbaijan proper.

In short, the United States is punishing the loser and comforting the conqueror, occupier and evident winner of the war.

Is there an American interest in denying normal humanitarian aid to a small country that, although not especially democratic, is reaching to the West and is critical to its region's political stability and economic promise (Caspian oil)? The American Armenian community and its supporters, led by former Senator Robert Dole, make no such showing. Rather, what is on display is ethnic political power.

The irony is that its wielding may not even be to the advantage of the Armenians. They would be better served, as would the Azerbaijanis, by enlisting the United States as an impartial moderator as they traded off territory for security for Karabakh and prosperity for themselves.

But instead the Armenian lobby tends to tip American policy and to invite political intervention by an imperially inclined Moscow.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Unfunded Science Won't Solve the Food Problem

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Science will provide. That is the confident assurance of the optimists in response to worrisome indications that demand is en route to outpacing food production.

Pre-harvest stocks of grain have declined for the third straight year and now are at the lowest level on record, according to Worldwatch Institute. To satisfy its growing appetite for meat, China has shifted from being a net exporter to a net importer of grain, even as urban growth takes over farmlands.

In the United States and elsewhere, increases in yield have leveled off from the fabulous gains of the past three decades. Throughout the world, food prices have risen substantially as supply fails to keep pace with population growth and upscale tastes.

Worrisome? Yes. But history records the capacity of science to mock Malthusian gloom with miracles of productivity. Surely it will deliver a late-century encore for the Green Revolution and other science-based breakthroughs in agriculture.

It can, but don't count on it. The scientific enterprise that revolutionized American agriculture is decaying from political and fiscal neglect, although alarms have been sounding all across the political spectrum and in independent think tanks for at least a decade.

Agricultural science consistently ranks near the bottom in government research priorities, and that is what hurts, since Washington provides the bankroll for the fundamental science that ignites agricultural revolutions.

At about $1.2 billion this year, the research budget of the U.S. Department of Agriculture accounts for a mere 2 percent of all federal research spending and is lower in purchasing power than it was five years ago. In Washington politics, agricultural research is barely noticed among such giants of federal research as defense ($35 billion), space ($14 billion) and health ($12 billion).

One reason for the absence of broad interest is that the economics of agriculture research is dominated by entrenched insiders. The system for distributing research money to universities is largely preordained by ancient formulas that guarantee shares for each of 76 land-grant colleges and universities, regardless of the scientific quality or relevance of their research.

Decades of efforts to enliven agricultural research with the competitive requirements built into medical research have produced grudgingly small funds from Congress. Whereas university scientists must scramble to get research money from the National Institutes of Health, the bulk of agriculture's academic research money simply comes in the mail. Agricultural research was years behind in joining the biotechnology revolution.

Continuing a White House tradition, the Clinton administration has devoted little attention to agricultural research. The top research post in the Department of Agriculture has been filled on an acting basis by one or another temporary appointee throughout most of the administration. The only full-fledged occupant left recently after less than a year on the job.

What is striking about the many recent studies of agricultural research is the unanimity of dismay about the inadequacy of government support. A review of research published late last year by the conservative American Enterprise Institute concludes that a "significant increase in federal funding, or federal government action to stimulate increased funding by state government or industry, seems to be warranted."

Similar recommendations are contained in a report soon to be published by the nonpartisan, scholarly National Academy of Sciences.

No one disagrees with these findings — except the dug-in beneficiaries of America's antiquated system of agricultural research.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, a Washington newsletter.

Indonesia: Success Is Threatened for Lack of a Modern State

By Hilton L. Root

This is the second of two articles.

MANILA — In Indonesia, the good fortune of Chinese firms becomes a target of resentment that implicates the political regime.

The attack on Chinese companies last weekend by some opposition supporters is a reminder that social unrest often comes at the expense of the ethnic Chinese, even though many of them are citizens, have lived in Indonesia for many years, speak the national language and identify closely with the country.

One of the Suharto government's outstanding achievements, delivering growth and better services to much of the rural population, is also at risk. Frequent disputes over land ownership that put the government on the side of developers against peasants cast a shadow over the advances in rural development.

Weak property rights allow ownership to be assigned to developers with close ties to people in power. The builders of supermarkets, golf courses and luxury homes usually win, straining the government's hard-won credibility in the eyes of the poor.

Their victories underscore the government's deeper failure to introduce the type of property rights needed in a modern economy. When political connections determine ownership, property once acquired is vulnerable to future political instability.

Moreover, the legitimacy of government erodes when peasant protesters and labor organizers must face a military that is frequently above the law.

Social networks rather than contracts keep Indonesia's economy moving, but networks have high entry hurdles, and many people are left out. The bureaucracy at the lower levels is riddled with political appointees, incompetence and venality.

The legal framework for commerce is inadequate, and the court system offers only limited assistance in protecting the rights of investors.

Without the institutional foundations of an open, liberal economy, a level playing field and a neutral referee, economic liberalization has intensified social cleavages, opening the government to charges that only a minority benefit.

The biggest special favors go to those closest to the president, most notably some of his sons and daughters and other kin who have become a major link for the international business community to the president. Their participation in a deal adds value as a shield for foreign investors against an insecure legal environment and an unpredictable bureaucracy. They can also provide information that others may not possess.

When President Suharto leaves the political scene the business empire of his children and close relatives may face many challenges. Tensions mount at a time when a lot of Indonesians are asking why one of the president's sons holds a permit to build a national car industry on the basis of exclusive tax breaks even though he has no relevant experience.

As the political vulnerability of the first family's business empire increases, so does the danger of a violent outcome. Now that opposition forces have been mobilized, the stakes to the family of losing have risen dramatically.

Indonesia's weak institutional foundations raise doubts about the sustainability of the political deals on which the country's economic growth and rising living standards depend.

The buttressing of institutional structures, such as an effective contract law and a trained civil service, which ensure the credibility of government policies in some other Southeast Asian countries, are absent, subjecting Indonesia's prosperity to excessive political risk. Correcting these institutional weaknesses will be the main responsibility of whoever succeeds President Suharto.

The opposition's basic appeal is to those who are not getting a fair deal. Its greatest challenge will be to transform its success as a magnet of discontent into the capacity to build the modern state that Mr. Suharto has failed to build.

The writer, a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, is author of "Small Countries, Big Lessons: Governance and the Rise of East Asia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Europe: Two Hard Questions to Ask About Monetary Union

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — In Europe's increasingly heated debate over economic and monetary union, and over the scheduled launch in less than two and a half years of a single currency to be called the Euro, two aspects have been generally overlooked. Both are of great importance and need to be introduced into the discussions.

The first is the global role of the European single currency. So far, debate among Europeans has focused on the internal aspects of monetary union, both as a political and an economic catalyst for closer integration. But what in global terms is its usefulness to Europeans and EU-based corporations, and what are the risks?

The second is the contingency planning that needs to be done in case monetary union and its common currency collapse. Europe's track record in this area is not too impressive: between fall 1992 and summer 1993 the exchange-rate mechanism that fixed the parities of Europe's currencies fairly rigidly came under strong speculative attack and was eventually abandoned. In its reborn version, the mechanism is a pale shadow of its former self.

So the question is, what steps should be taken to erect a safety net in case the even more daring experiment of monetary union also fails?

The case for Europe to operate a global currency, meaning a reserve currency akin to the dollar, is clear enough to many European industrialists. When the head of Daimler-Benz told his shareholders some weeks ago that Europe's biggest company was for the first time in its history canceling its dividend, he laid much of the blame on currency problems.

"The upheaval of the monetary landscape," he said, contributed to the staggering $3.75 billion loss for last year that was largely attributed to the aircraft division's poor showing.

Aircraft, like so many internationally traded products, services and raw materials, are generally priced in dollars, and the hardening of the Deutsche mark against the dollar from mid-1994 to end-1995 turned the otherwise successful German aircraft maker into a catastrophic loss maker.

Most European companies felt similar shock waves as the Ecu — the Union's present payments device that is the new currency in embryo — has also yo-yoed against the dollar. So it is understandable that European business backs a global currency in which the Union might denominate much of its 40 percent of world trade.

The pros and cons of a European global currency were discussed at a recent conference in Rome, and it soon emerged that many experts are unconvinced. The dollar's role as an internationally held transaction unit that has as its underpinning the credibility and political stability of the United States would be hard to challenge. The idea that the Euro could soon become a powerful alternative currency was described as "illusory."

Fiat's Gianni Agnelli, who is Italy's most famous and widely respected industrialist, warned of the question marks over the credibility of monetary union. But he also emphasized that Europe can neither delay nor water down monetary union. To do either he said, would trigger trouble in the financial markets and would jeopardize the Union's single market.

Some speakers warned that little or no advantage would be felt by European corporations and banks. Trying to use the Euro to compete with the dollar might even provoke new trans-Atlantic political frictions.

Giuliano Amato, a former Italian prime minister, said that for all the uncertainties of monetary union, its creation of a new global currency is perhaps the only force strong enough to impose on the nations of Europe the economic reforms and restructuring they so badly need.

The real doubt was whether the European central bank to be set up to manage the new currency will have the authority to fight off speculative attacks by the financial markets. There is, warned some of the monetary experts, a danger that the "tigers" who stalk the world's weaker currencies looking for a kill would push the Euro into a forced devaluation within five years, and perhaps sooner.

That possibility raises the second issue that Europe's debate on monetary union has yet to seize on. Is it not prudent to start planning a fall-back position in case monetary union runs into serious trouble?

The snag, of course, is that the need to establish the credibility of the planned new currency has ruled out public discussion of a safety net. The quickest way to trigger heavy speculation against the Euro is to signal to the markets that it may not be defensible. The tigers have to be convinced that it is they themselves who would suffer terrible financial losses.

Yet for all the difficulties of double-bluffing the financial markets, it is clear that more has to be done to ensure that Europe is not left vulnerable to huge pressures on the Euro. If the single currency turns from adventure into disaster, not only the participating countries would suffer. The ripples would affect the international economy.

EU governments contemplating monetary union should start looking discreetly at their options in the event of serious trouble. One idea could be to discuss worst-case scenarios with their major corporations and banks. Although many of these have been actively pushing monetary union, their need to protect themselves against currency movements can overnight turn them, too, into ruthless speculators.

More generally, Europe has to begin fine-tuning and improving its monetary union project. Bland reassurances from political leaders and central bankers that it will not fail are not enough.

International Herald Tribune.

England 1834, America 1996

By Frances Fox Piven

NEW YORK — If Bill Clinton, as an Oxford student, had studied the history of the poor in early 19th century England, he might not have decided to sign the welfare reform bill.

Eminent English social thinkers developed a justification for an 1834 law that eliminated relief for the poor. Learned arguments showed that giving them even meager quantities of bread and coal harmed both the larger society and the poor themselves.

Never mind the rapid enclosure by the rich of commonly used agricultural land. Never mind the displacement of hand-loom weavers by mechanized factories. Never mind the decline in the earnings of rural workers.

The real causes of poverty and demoralization were not to be found in these large economic changes, the thinkers said, but rather in the too generous relief for the poor.

The solution was to stop giving relief to people in their own homes. Instead, survival for the family meant entering prison-like workhouses.

The misery and reduced life spans that ensued were well documented not only by historians but ultimately by Parliament, which investigated the workhouses and the riots against them.

England came to learn that the theory that relief itself caused poverty was wrong, and replaced the Poor Law with a modern system of social assistance.

No matter what England learned, the U.S. government is eagerly following the 1834 script by ending federal responsibility for welfare and turning it over to the states.

The arguments are the same: Welfare encourages young women to quit school or work and have out-of-wedlock babies. Once on the dole, these women become trapped in dependency, unable to summon the initiative to get a job or to raise their children properly. Welfare, in short, is responsible for the spread of a moral rot in society.

Never mind low wages and irregular work. Never mind the spreading social disorganization to which they lead. Never mind changes in family and sexual norms occurring among all classes and in all Western countries.

The solution is to slash welfare. "Tough love," it is said, will deter young women from having babies and force those already raising children to go to work.

But slashing welfare does not create stable jobs or raise wages. It will have the opposite effect. By crowding the low-wage labor market with hundreds of thousands of desperate mothers, it will drive wages down.

The basic economic realities of high unemployment levels and falling wages for less-educated workers guarantee a calamity in the making — and not only for welfare mothers.

It is true that the United States has a higher proportion of single-parent families than other Western countries. But since other rich countries provide far more generous assistance to single mothers, this very fact suggests that welfare has little to do with it.

Other facts also argue against the welfare-causes-illegitimacy argument. Most obvious, welfare benefits set by the states have declined sharply since 1975, while the out-of-wedlock birthrate has risen nationwide.

In addition, there is no discernible relationship between the widely varying levels of benefits provided by the states and the out-of-wedlock birthrates in the states.

But facts don't seem to matter. Today's Americans may have to relive the misery and moral disintegration of England in the 19th century to learn what happens when a society deserts its most vulnerable members.

The writer, professor of political science at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, is co-author, with Richard Cloward, of "Regulating the Poor." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Balloon Trip

PARIS — The *Petit Journal* publishes a letter which has just been sent from M. André and his companions, MM. Ekholm and Strindberg, who shortly leave the Ile des Danois in their balloons in search of the North Pole. The explorers state that they have been making very interesting experiments upon the sea with the guide ropes, which are a special feature of M. André's scheme. They find they will be able to drift with the wind towards the Northern regions.

1921: Thirsty Cultists

TORONTO — Thirsty persons in dry sections of Canada evolve many schemes to secure quencher, as do those in the United States. The Church of the Cult of Omar has disbanded, and only three of the original members are willing to admit that they still hold its doctrine. The church's was based upon the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and its breaking up started when a new convert stated that the whole object of the church was to secure, from the Government, permits for liquor, under the pretense that it was necessary for sacramental purposes.

1946: Enemy Women

LONDON — Lord Nathan, War Under Secretary, announced that British servicemen will be permitted to marry women of any occupied enemy country except Japan. Permission to wed enemy women, however, will be limited "to cases where reasons for marriage are good and there are no security objections," Lord Nathan said. Announcement of the order followed weeks of agitation in Parliament, where several members urged that British troops in Germany be allowed to marry fraulcins.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

Terrorism Is Terrorizing, Even in Toughened Israel

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — In Jerusalem last March I came across a group of children in a park. They were very young, 4 or 5, and accompanied by two women who were herding the kids my way. I smiled at the scene and then a sudden fear seized me. It was immediately after the last of three suicide bombings and I started to turn on my heel and walk away. I feared the kids could be a target.

I remember that moment very clearly if only because I cannot forget it. It has come back to me time and time again in recent days on account of the downing of TWA Flight 800 and the bombing in Atlanta.

Afterward, on television and in the papers, people said they would not be intimidated by terrorism. The Wall Street Journal ran a fairly typical story. "Americans Are Rattled, but Grow More Resilient," the headline said, and the story itself went on to quote both people in Atlanta and experts elsewhere saying, as the Journal put it, that we Americans "are learning to live with terror."

No. Not really. No one learns to live with terror. Terrorism terrorizes and that is different — far different — than a fleeting fear. Terrorized people do not attend sporting events and rush back, when they can, to the scene of an incident. Israelis have lived with terrorism a long time, way before the founding of the state in 1948, and yet even they are intimidated by terrorism. Back in March, the No. 18 bus, which had been blown up twice by suicide bombers, ran its route almost empty. I took that bus and, believe me, I was scared the entire ride.

Later, I steered clear of all buses. When I saw them coming, I moved as far from the curb as possible, sometimes gaining no more than a foot or two.

Back then, the streets of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv were desolate. Back then, soldiers returning to duty avoided the buses — even though they can ride them free while in uniform. Back then people were fundamentally rattled, and the effects were not over in a day. Those bombs profoundly altered the politics of the country. Shimon Peres went from leading in the polls to, ultimately, losing the election. He could not, it seems, make people feel safe.

Israel is a small country. It seemed everyone knew someone killed in a terrorist attack — either that, or a member of the family. I knew one, a journalist whose son died in one of the attacks. America, on the other hand, is immense. I knew no one on the TWA flight or for that matter in the government office building in Oklahoma City. Yet here, too, a single bombing produced a White House meeting and the usual vows of the political leadership to pass this law and toughen that law — fast, faster than really necessary. Additional authority for the FBI is something we ought to think about.

We are a lucky country, blessed by geography and circumstance, if not by God. We do not know the effects of widespread terrorism directed at ordinary people — a terrorism rooted in ideology or religion, in fanaticisms or a hatred so searing that it is indistinguishable from insanity, carried out by a movement (not an individual or two drinking buddies) and which, once it appears, gives the imagination no reprieve.

In Atlanta, it seemed after a while that the bombing itself had become an Olympic event and that everyone at the games was a participant. Something called the "Olympic Spirit" took over and everyone extolled it. They would not leave. They would not be intimidated. They talked of a single pipe bomb as if they had just gone through the Battle of Britain — and, moreover, it was over. It was time to resume the games and to shout "USA." Once again, Americans had shown their stuff.

But in Jerusalem last March, I knew of an American correspondent who did not stay at his usual hotel because he feared a terrorist bombing. Back then, I went to an outdoor rally and eyed every passing car and scanned the square for ... for what? I didn't even know. A suspicious man? A package? And back then, on a glorious spring day, I wanted to shy away from a group of schoolkids, but in the end I could not. I passed through them, feeling first anxiety and then, after I had gone a certain distance, a great sense of relief. With any luck, I will never feel that way again.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Going All Out

Regarding "A Sickening Spectacle in Pursuit of the Gold" (Opinion, July 26) by Richard Roeper:

Mr. Roeper has good reason to criticize the way in which the ladies' team gymnastics drama was played out on television. But while "the show must go on" mentality surrounding Kerri Strug was carried to an unnecessary extreme, Mr. Roeper's negative remarks concerning the training and lifestyle that gymnasts endure reveals a lack of understanding, one that is widespread, about what true dedication to the pursuit of excellence entails — and what it means to those involved.

As a former member of the New York City Ballet who knew what wanting to achieve a goal meant at a very young age, and who began serious training at the age of 9, I can attest to the fact that without very hard work, direction and discipline, it is impossible to become a serious artist, performer or athlete. It is a choice one makes early. Those who cannot keep up, or who do not care to do so, step out along the way.

For those who choose to continue and become professionals, the sacrifices and "brutal regimens" are merely hard training and reflect great love of the chosen discipline.

Ask any serious athlete, dancer or artist if he or she missed the "normal life" (whatever that is; hanging out at the mall, perhaps?) and you will receive a resounding "no."

The artistic or athletic life is filled with pain and sweat, but the reward of going beyond yourself to a plane of higher achievement and/or creativity is worth it all.

ELLEN SHIRE.
Lübeck, Germany.

Cuba and Stolen Goods

In "Anti-Castro Excess" *(Editorial, July 15)*, the writer steps forward to defend the receivers of stolen goods. It is indisputably clear that Fidel Castro and his henchmen, by breaking international principles of law, robbed scores of individuals and business enterprises of their properties.

These formerly American-owned properties are now stolen goods. Anybody who deals in stolen goods — or who deals with others who deal in stolen goods — is a receiver of stolen goods and thereby commits a criminal act and faces punishment by law.

Those receivers of stolen goods are not only liable to punishment but also may be sued by the rightful owners of the stolen properties for retribution, based on the financial gains realized from the properties.

The Helms-Burton law therefore properly codifies the internationally existing principles of law.

LEO ZSITVAY.
Salzburg.

Too Many Pregnancies? Let's Try Male Celibacy

By Elizabeth Hardwick

WASHINGTON — As the Republican Convention prepares to gather in San Diego, many middle-aged and more than a few elderly fellows are rousing themselves into a passion about a woman's right to abortion.

Of course, Pat Buchanan, Representative Henry Hyde and the Reverend Pat Robertson have never missed a period and yet they have much in mind for

MEANWHILE

young women who have done so and placed themselves and their future in a distressing state. The legislating men are of interest because of their inexperience in the matter at hand. They seem to believe girls, as some may still be spoken of, have reached their pregnant condition quite alone, out of reprehensible indulgence or folly or criminal impulse, and so must live with the consequences, that is to give birth. A gun went off, you might say, but the hand that pulled the trigger is of no moral, religious or legal concern.

Can it be that the San Diego gentlemen were themselves free of the raging, insistent testosterone of the male in youth and beyond? Or perhaps they feel that when the testosterone bullet hits the girl the man is acting in a sort of metaphysical self-defense. In any case, he is acquitted and the penalty, if you like, is hers alone.

It would be honorable for the Republican platform to consider the following plank — a heavy piece of wood indeed. In their frequent suggestions for constitutional amendments, they might propose, on behalf of the contested unborn, a command that young men remain celibate until marriage.

The Celibacy Amendment deserves the floor. The nation's sons are a valuable resource, but if our sons willfully break the Celibacy Law and, to use an inspired phrase of ancient coinage, "knock up" our daughters, the fate will be forced marriage and active fatherhood. For many it will mean leaving high school or college or law school, and perhaps pumping gas to buy the crib, the mashed food in little jars and the first refrigerator, and rearing the slowly maturing human child, once unborn but now born in partnership with whatever pretty, or passable in the dark, face was in the back seat of the car some time ago.

The lawmakers are not likely to know personal hardship from the Celibacy Amendment. Most are married and too busy even to take time out for an hour or so in a motel. They are in a punishing mood and history is on their side. Unmarried women have inflicted terrible tortures on their own bodies, hoping to undo or to conceal. When that failed, as it usually did, society often gave them abandonment, disgrace and, in some cultures, death.

Men of imagination have understood the appalling dilemma for the woman that may follow a night or two of pastoral young love under a summer sky. It would be a spiritual advancement in San Diego to remember Thomas Hardy's "Tess" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection" with the peasant girl and the prince visiting his estate. There are profound moral reflections therein about the sweetness and naturalness of love and the sometimes awesome consequences for her.

Legislators think unmarried girls have reached their condition quite alone, out of indulgence or folly or criminal impulse.

However, a rich political life does not find time for the wisdom of fiction. And so in the mundane interest of equity, the anti-abortion zealots would honor their obsession by proposing a sort of balancing of the human budget: a Celibacy Before Marriage Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Let us see how that goes down.

The writer is a novelist and essayist and advisory editor of The New York Review of Books. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

BOOKS

THE TROUBLES: Ireland's Ordeal 1966-1996 and The Search for Peace

By Tim Pat Coogan. 472 pages. $29.95. Roberts Rinehart.

Reviewed by Peter Finn

IT is difficult, in the middle of the Irish Republican Army's heinous bombing campaign and the thuggery of the Protestant Orange Order in Catholic neighborhoods, to look back with dispassion at the slow, tortuous road to an Irish cease-fire and its failure. The silencing of the guns created a rare moment in Irish history when reconciliation might have rooted in the stony ground of sectarian hatred. The period ended last February when an IRA bomb at Canary Wharf in London all but devastated the fragile — and in Ireland always treacherous — politics of compromise.

However difficult, though, an accounting of rank political failures during the 17-month cease-fire is necessary. In Tim Pat Coogan's "The Troubles: Ireland's Ordeal 1966-1996 and the Search for Peace," the primary political failure lies with the British government. Writing with a clear nationalist perspective, Coogan, a leading Irish journalist and historian, despairs of the British failure to move quickly to all-party talks, which foundered, in a climate of suspicion, on the issue of when and how the IRA should disarm.

Neither the British government nor the Protestant Unionist community can be expected to negotiate with an IRA that will not disarm until there has been an end to negotiations. Similarly, the IRA cannot be expected to immediately disarm in advance of any negotiations because this can only be read as surrender. Between those two positions, the British did not establish a middle ground.

In the end, the IRA saw only sophistry and retreated from the path that the leadership of its political wing, Sinn Fein, was trying to clear. Whether Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, will retreat with the gunmen, coax them back or be abandoned, like so many earlier Irish nationalists who advocated accommodation, is unclear. Whether the British government, given the bombings, can surmount its understandable loathing for the IRA, even if there is another cease-fire, is equally unknowable. And "The Troubles," most of which was written before the first bomb exploded, ends just as these questions become critical.

Much of Coogan's book, unfortunately, is taken up with recounting the long history of the conflict, a story already well-told elsewhere, and without the tone of nationalist grievance too evident here. He also fails to invest the most compelling part of his story — the political machinations of the peace process — with much drama and too often writes in the portentous style of some historian-grandee.

Still, when he finally gets around to it, Coogan provides a worthy account of the guarded, nuanced evolution in Sinn Fein's thinking, away from its blind belief that Britain, not the Unionist community, was the obstacle to a united Ireland and toward a realization that political structures may evolve from negotiations that fall short of the old dream of unity. Coogan portrays the pivotal roles of the moderate Catholic leader John Hume, Irish-American activists and the Clinton administration in creating the political space for Adams to operate in. "Adams and his colleagues were evolving away from the gun," he writes, "and towards a political approach based on self-determination, for both Nationalists and Unionists."

Whether the Unionist community can believe that the peace process is not a Trojan Horse and accept something other than an internal solution, remains an untested proposition. It might also seem like a farfetched one given the recent events in Drumcree where an ugly mob, abetted by Unionist leaders and the craven actions of British authorities, trampled on the rule of law and sparked province-wide rioting. But the Unionist "victory" at Drumcree notwithstanding, there has to be a return to negotiations. And there is no sense in Coogan's book how far Unionists might travel to new structures, short of a united Ireland.

That, in fact, is the great weakness in Coogan's book. He has little or no sympathy for Unionist sensitivities or fears. His sources do almost nothing to help him develop a sense of their thinking behind the public posturing. His detailed interviewing is almost entirely among Irish Americans, the Irish government and the nationalist community in Northern Ireland. He is also a player in his own narrative, offering advice to Irish prime ministers and chummily hashing over the latest developments with prominent Irish Americans.

His time in the United States, however, did not protect him from some careless errors. Ben Gilman, whose name is misspelled, is a Republican in the House of Representatives but in the book becomes chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the late Ron Brown is called the secretary of state for commerce; and Coogan refers to something called the Trade Department, presumably the Department of Commerce. Coogan, writing an epilogue in early 1996, remains optimistic, perhaps unduly so given such recent events as the Manchester bombing and nightly rioting. He says the logjam can be broken only by President Clinton, a suggestion that seems fantastic to a reader on this side of the Atlantic. The logjam, while not entirely of its creation, is the IRA's to break, by restoring the cease-fire and committing to a reasonable disarmament process. Such a move will have to be followed, quickly this time, by a determined British effort to include Sinn Fein in talks and outlast the probable obduracy of loyalists like the Rev. Ian Paisley. Maybe then, in the words of the poet Seamus Heaney, hope and history can rhyme.

Peter Finn is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A famous episode in English history concerned the arrival of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Word that the Armada had been sighted was brought to the British Admiral, Sir Frances Drake, who was known as the first ship's captain ever to sail around the world. At the time he was pleasantly occupied playing bowls — lawn bowls with heavy wooden balls. On being told that the Spanish Armada was in view, he exclaimed: "We can finish the rubber and beat the Spaniards, too." And they did.

A rubber of bowls was the best of three games, and the term was later adopted by whist and bridge players. Harold Vanderbilt used it when he codified contract bridge in 1925. In the United States, however, the normal social game is four-deal bridge, or Chicago, and it is called rubber bridge to distinguish it from the duplicate game.

The reporter of the diagramed deal says the game was rubber bridge. Perhaps it was really Chicago. As South he opened one spade and rushed quickly to slam when his partner raised to game. He was now in six spades with problems in three suits.

The only safe lead for West was a diamond, but he did not know that. He led a club, solving one of South's problems. South could have maneuvered to take finesses in both major suits, but the spade finesse would have failed and he might have misguessed in hearts.

Instead he took no finesses. After East played low on the club lead, he won and cashed the spade ace, and then the diamond ace. He followed by leading to the club king and ruffing the diamond queen. Then he led the club ace. If West had ruffed he would have been immediately end-played, forced to lead a heart or give a ruff and sluff. He therefore discarded a diamond, but it did him no good. South led a trump and West had no escape on winning with the king. Whether he led a heart or a diamond, the slam was home.

NORTH
♠ Q 9 7 6 4
♡ A J 10 2
◇ Q 3
♣ K 10 2

WEST
♠ K 3
♡ Q 8 3
◇ K J 9 7 6 5
♣ 8 7

EAST
♠ 2
♡ 7 5 4
◇ 10 8 4 2
♣ Q 6 5 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 10 8 5
♡ K J 9 6
◇ A
♣ A J 9

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club eight.

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NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	160	240
NORWAY	N.KR.	3,500	700	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	10,200	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	11,000	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	700	1,000
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INTERNATIONAL

Differences in Dealing With Terrorism: A Gap as Big as the Atlantic

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When senior officials from the Group of Seven nations met in Paris this week to agree on a package of counterterrorism measures, they tried their best to paper over differences on the use of sanctions. But they did not succeed.

The package of 25 measures unveiled in Paris was, by the admission of at least one senior participant in the meeting,

NEWS ANALYSIS

little more than a rehash of coordination steps that had been previously reviewed by G-7 leaders.

The meeting itself, which was supposed to provide a show of solidarity among the world's leading democracies plus Russia, was overshadowed instead by trans-Atlantic policy fissures.

In particular, while G-7 foreign ministers were meeting in Paris, the European Union announced plans in Brussels to retaliate against U.S. legislation that imposes sanctions on companies that do business with Cuba. Also, European governments sidestepped President Bill Clinton's proposal to impose international sanctions on Iran, Libya and other countries Washington accuses of backing terrorism.

In Paris, Americans were experiencing the same kind of dismay at Europe's policy stance as was evident among members of the American delegation at last month's G-7 summit talks in Lyon, when European officials criticized U.S. anti-terrorist sanctions legislation immediately after the bombing attack on U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia.

Yet, what happened this week in Paris reflected more than just a policy difference. It illustrated a wide gap in the way sanctions and terrorism are viewed on either side of the Atlantic.

While many European governments tend to abhor sanctions and prefer a trade-as-you-talk approach, the U.S. position is based to a greater extent on the morality of dealing with governments that it brands sponsors of terrorism.

This philosophical difference is anything but academic, and it is destined to have a potentially deleterious effect on U.S.-European relations as long as the threat of terrorism exists.

"Most of us in Europe are equally concerned about terrorism or about governments that don't respect human rights or civil liberties," explained Lamberto Dini, Italy's foreign minister and a participant at this week's Paris meeting. "But we don't go as far as the United States. We have always felt on the basis of our experience that sanctions are not necessarily effective, and in many instances have proved to be counterproductive. Instead we should work through government-to-government pressure on those governments that may be supporting terrorism."

Mr. Dini added, however, that "there are times when American policy measures are also the result of better U.S. intelligence, which is not available to others."

Another aspect of the conflict with the United States is that Europeans are offended that the Helms-Burton legislation concerning trade with Cuba and the D'Amato law regarding Libya and Iran are extraterritorial, meaning that the bills would allow non-U.S. companies to be punished for activities outside the United States.

Europeans have a long tradition of mercantilism, of doing business with just about anyone regardless of ideology.

"We have supported UN resolutions against Iraq and other steps against terrorists," Mr. Dini said in an interview. "It is unilateral action by the United States that we cannot follow."

Regarding the possibility that third parties would be punished along with target nations, a European official said: "Think back to how upset the Americans were over Arab secondary boycott moves that affected U.S. companies doing business with Israel. This is the same thing, in reverse."

Although European officials said the timing of their announcement of a draft law to defy the Helms-Burton bill was mere coincidence, the EU move underscored the differences. So did the greeting that awaited U.S. officials from their French host — Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette. He dismissed the U.S. legislation as "bad laws" that "have no relations to the fight against terrorism."

The reality may simply be that in international trade it is cynicism that pays, commercially, while morality tends to carry a heavy cost.

But few Americans understand why Europeans appear to be so cynical.

Part of the reason is that the Europeans have a long tradition of mercantilism, of doing business with just about anyone regardless of ideology.

Another factor is a more recent phenomenon, and it is the political and economic reality that most European countries are significantly more dependent on oil from Arab sellers than is the United States, which has its own vast reserves.

Finally, there is a less tangible element — Europeans and Americans have a different mind-set, a different set of business values. The French, for example sold nuclear reactor technology in the 1970s to Saddam Hussein that went into the controversial Osirak plant that was bombed in 1981 by a squadron of Israeli F-16 jets. And German companies continue trading with Iran despite strong U.S. objections.

In Los Angeles on Wednesday, the British home secretary said it was more important to enforce existing measures than to join the U.S. effort.

"There is already in existence a United Nations resolution in respect of Libya," Michael Howard said, "but it's not being implemented by the countries concerned as thoroughly as it should be."

"It's not the passing of resolutions which is important," he said. "It is the action taken to implement them."

Mexico Presses Ahead With Electoral Reforms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's house of representatives has unanimously approved sweeping electoral reforms, paving the way for tougher challenges to the party that has held a lock on power for the past 67 years.

The Chamber of Deputies approved the measures, which were agreed upon last week by the four main parties after 20 months of talks, by a 455-to-0 vote. The package now will go before the Senate, which is expected to approve it quickly.

Under the changes, millions of Mexican citizens in the United States and other countries would be able to vote. Many of these voters, beyond the reach of most of the influence of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, could lean toward opposition parties.

The revisions also call for the direct election of the Mexico City mayor, who until now has been appointed by the president, limits on campaign spending, and greater independence for the Federal Electoral Institute. The makeup of the Congress also would be changed to give minority parties more voice through proportional representation.

The package should come into force in time for legislative elections due in mid-1997.

"It's a great advance, worthy of applause. It's the most complete reform that we've had in at least 20 years," said Rodolfo Pena, a political analyst for the left-leaning newspaper La Jornada. "But to carry it out will require a great commitment on the part of the ruling party, because the PRI still has all the power of the government at its disposal."

Critics said that most of Mexico's eight electoral changes in the past were cosmetic, enabling the Institutional Revolutionary Party to stay in power even as it touted the democratization of the country.

Opposition parties are hoping that this year's changes turn out to be more substantive. *(AP, Reuters)*

Sergei Tsvetnitsky/Reuters

OVERSIGHT — A monument to Lenin overlooking a Moscow market of traders who bring foreign goods into Russia. Duties on their goods were increased Thursday.

NAZI: *Freed in Massacre of 335*

Continued from Page 1

Prime Minister Romano Prodi's government expressed "extreme bitterness" at the verdict and Mr. Prodi went to the site of the massacre.

"Today, the wounds have reopened," said President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Even Italy's hard-right leader, Gianfranco Fini, a former Fascist, called the verdict morally unjust.

"It offends the civil conscience of all Italians," he said.

The prosecution has said that it would appeal an acquittal, which is possible under Italian law.

An angry prosecutor, Antonino Intelisano, said multiple murder was covered by a statute of limitation under Italian military law that wiped out the crime after 50 years.

"I tried to do my best," he said. "Our judicial culture recognizes that the crime is statute-barred."

The decision to free the defendant was not unanimous.

One of the three judges who heard the case presented a note saying he was not in agreement with the verdict, a judicial source said. The dissenting judge was not identified.

"This decision can only encourage the criminals of tomorrow," said Shimon Samuels, European director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which helped hunt down Mr. Priebke in Argentina. "Italy endorses genocide and crimes against humanity," he said.

The defense argued during the three-month trial that the massacre was a legitimate wartime reprisal and that Mr. Priebke was merely following orders.

The civilians were ordered killed in retaliation for a bombing by resistance fighters in Rome a day earlier. The bomb killed 33 German soldiers.

Mr. Priebke, who is German, had admitted shooting two people and marking off others' names as they were led to be shot in the Ardeatine Caves on the outskirts of Rome. The Nazis then blew up the caves in an attempt to hide the massacre.

Prosecutors contended that Mr. Priebke could have disobeyed orders, as some others apparently did without repercussion.

Mr. Priebke was extradited in November from Argentina, where he had lived for decades in an Andean resort town, running a delicatessen under his own name.

He admitted his role in the Ardeatine Caves massacre to a U.S. television journalist in 1994 and spent one year under house arrest until his extradition.

All of the victims were men and boys, and 75 were Jews. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

■ Argentine Jews React

The leader of Argentina's Jewish community blasted the ruling, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

Ruben Beraja, the Jewish leader, demanded that the Argentine authorities bar Mr. Priebke from returning to the country.

WELFARE: *A Fundamental Shift*

Continued from Page 1

Aid to Families With Dependent Children will be eliminated and instead, states will receive annual federal payments and use them to run their own systems.

They can set tighter time limits, for example, and establish new requirements — denying aid to parents who fail to immunize their children or keep them in school, for example.

Clearly, it will be a much tougher system: Welfare recipients who refuse to work will lose benefits. The same will be true for people convicted of drug felonies and single mothers who decline to help find the fathers of their babies. Legal immigrants who are not citizens will no longer be eligible for food stamps and other types of assistance. And childless adults will be eligible for food stamps for only three months in any three-year period. If they get laid off from a job, they can get another three months.

Mr. Hogan praised new provisions to enhance child support enforcement and the emphasis on self-sufficiency. But, he said, reductions in food stamp spending are too deep and when states hit the next big recession and find they have insufficient funds to expand their welfare rolls, "people are going to get hurt pretty badly."

Whether the welfare system as imagined by the bill's supporters will materialize is a matter of bitter debate.

Opponents predict dire consequences: families forced onto the streets and children hungry due to food stamp cuts.

Supporters of the changes describe a very different course of events, of dropping welfare caseloads and an end to long-term dependence that they believe has trapped generation after generation in welfare.

"The welfare system, for its first 50 years, had the principal and almost sole goal of providing income maintenance for people in poverty," said Sidney Johnson, executive director of the American Public Welfare Association.

Today, he said, the goal is "promoting work and self-sufficiency and ending dependence."

That shift fits into a historical pattern of movement between two opposing philosophies, said Douglas Besharov, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

At one extreme is the notion that the poor are morally deficient and a welfare system should be designed as a "program of social control or social rectitude," he said.

At the other extreme is the belief that the poor are no different than other people: they simply lack money.

That attitude governed the nation's welfare programs in the 1960s and 1970s.

Even President Richard M. Nixon proposed a guaranteed income system to help the poorest Americans. But before the 1960s, welfare workers were seen as moral enforcers. They were expected to check up on recipients.

And now, said Mr. Besharov, "we're swinging back."

"We're saying we need more social control in the welfare system."

ECONOMY: *U.S. Data Reflect Fast Growth in the 2d Quarter*

Continued from Page 1

spokeswoman for the presidential campaign of Bob Dole, the presumptive Republican candidate, termed Mr. Clinton's "self-adulation" a "slap in the face of the American taxpayer."

She said that Mr. Clinton is "reigning over the first recovery since World War II to leave the American worker behind."

Many investors have abandoned the idea that the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates in the near future, said David C. Munro, chief U.S. economist of High Frequency Economics in Valhalla, New York.

Mr. Munro, who said he did not believe the central bank's policy-setting Open Market Committee would vote for a rate increase at a meeting later this month, estimated that the odds on Wall Street fell to about 50-50 from about 60-40 before Thursday's reports. "Basically," he said, "we've arrived at full employment without the head of steam that would push you over into a boom-or-bust cycle."

Mr. Munro said U.S. corporations and consumers had become resistant to inflation. Companies have placed a heavy emphasis on cost controls, he said, while consumers are quick to buy goods on sale or substitutes for expensive brands.

Baby boomers, he added, are moving into their 50s and thus becoming increasingly concerned with retirement plans, especially in light of the projected shortfalls in the Social Security system.

Alan Ackerman, senior vice president at the Wall Street firm of Fahnestock & Co., said investors remained unsure of the inflation outlook, keeping stock and bond prices from moving even higher.

"The key concern for now is interest-rate jitters," he said, "and whether or not the economy is overheating, thus forcing the Fed to raise interest rates, or whether the economy in fact may be in a slowing mode, which may ease interest-rate fears.

"On balance, there's a lot of confusion, there is not a great deal of conviction, but quality stocks are attracting buyers now as a result of strength in the bond market and as a result of the sharp sell-off in recent weeks."

ISRAEL: *Leader's Secret Trip*

Continued from Page 1

has shown no interest in surrendering that lever until it secures the big prize.

Mr. Khaddam, who oversees Syria's interests in a country where it maintains 35,000 troops, was quoted in Paris as describing the Lebanon first plan as "a death trap aimed at the destruction of Lebanon."

But whether out of true faith or the hope that it will distract attention from his unwillingness to trade land for peace in a broader accord, Mr. Netanyahu has portrayed the approach as his central foreign policy initiative.

The report of a separate secret meeting in Jerusalem between Mr. Netanyahu and a Syrian envoy appeared in Ha'aretz.

It was written by the newspaper's military correspondent, Zeev Schiff, who reported that only the prime minister and two of his advisers knew about the meeting.

According to the Ha'aretz account, the meeting was held at the request of Syria and took place shortly before Mr. Netanyahu traveled to Washington on July 8.

It did not identify the Syrian envoy, but said that he had been dispatched to find out more about Mr. Netanyahu's plans and proposals. But Mr. Netanyahu's media adviser, David Bar-Illan, said of the reported meeting: "I really don't know anything about it."

The prime minister was seen in Jerusalem last Friday after a late-morning cabinet meeting, and officials who confirmed that he left the country afterward said he returned by Saturday night.

EUROPE: *Seeking Other Social Solutions*

Continued from Page 1

growing. The government has responded by making many benefits dependent on income — so-called means testing — and conducting periodic crackdowns against fraud and welfare "scroungers."

Although Americans tend to view European social security programs as socialistic, the various national insurance plans were introduced and developed by bourgeois governments, influenced in Roman Catholic countries by the Vatican's social teaching. The first comprehensive social insurance system, a model for the rest of Europe, was introduced in Germany by Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in 1883 as an attempt to promote a stable society and counter socialism.

Another truism is that a high level of social benefits makes economies inflexible and uncompetitive. But some European Union nations with generous welfare provisions, such as Denmark and the Netherlands, have enjoyed high growth rates. On the other hand, Britain has some of the least generous social provisions in Europe and it has historically had a low rate of economic growth.

Europeans are proud of social welfare provisions that have been built up over generations, and which they regard as part of their civilization. European countries are ahead of the United States in key areas, such as reducing infant mortality, precisely because of social welfare programs that seek to include all or nearly all of the resident population.

Of the 15 EU nations, only Britain has opted out of the "social chapter" of the Maastricht treaty on European Union, which provides basic social provisions across the community.

Some experts say the real threat to social security regimes will come if other countries follow Britain into a competitive downward spiral to see who can offer the cheapest labor forces and the lowest corporate tax rates. Officially, however, European governments say that to survive globally, they need well-regulated and well-ordered labor markets and stable currencies, even if this means high unemployment.

The wave of strikes in France last winter was an omen of what might happen if governments move too far in tampering with social welfare provisions. In Germany, Klaus Zwickel, president of the giant IG Metall trade union, warned that welfare cuts were undermining social harmony. "Workers, their families, the sick and the retired must bleed while managers and investors can sit on their incomes," he said when the government introduced an austerity program in April.

Some economists argue that the root causes of European economic stagnation are creaky tax systems and a lack of entrepreneurial spirit. Others say that high welfare spending makes it difficult to reduce taxes and pump more money into the economy. Some experts say the inflexibility and bureaucratic nature of the social welfare systems also impedes change. Yet, in most countries, the public is quick to resent proposals for major changes.

Lake Frazza/Agence France-Presse

THE ECONOMY GREW THIS MUCH — President Bill Clinton, with Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin on his left, announcing strong second-quarter growth in the gross domestic product Thursday at the White House.

DEFECTOR: *Iraqi Olympic Athlete Seeks Asylum in the U.S.*

Continued from Page 1

They were not men. But I turned my head and looked at him and I could not believe my eyes. He was standing and applauding for us. I know that if the Games were in Iraq, Saddam Hussein would not clap for the U.S."

Most likely, the president applauded for all nations that paraded in front of him. But Mr. Ahmed took it as a further sign he should stay in the United States.

Mr. Ahmed, 29, who lifts in the 99-kilogram (218-pound) category, has had shoulder injuries endemic to weight lifters, but complicated by "bad medical care," according to Mr. Ahmed. When he began training here, he said, American trainers gave him exercises for the shoulder. He finished in the bottom third of his weight class, lifting a total of 299.5 kilograms (665.5 pounds) in two separate lifts.

"When I was eliminated from competition, I stopped going to therapy," he said. "But they came after me and told me to continue as long as I am here. They also said they would give me medicine to bring back to Iraq."

By then, his mind was made up. On Tuesday, he contacted two former Iraqi citizens, who helped make arrangements for his wife to leave.

An Undertaking For Women Only

Agence France-Presse

WATCHET, England — Aimed at women who do not want to be handled by men after they die, Britain's first all-female funeral parlor opened for business Thursday.

Even the hearse drivers are women at Martha's Funerals, which is based in the town of Watchet in southwest England.

"It is not just feminists, but single ladies of the older generation have also said they don't want to be messed around with by a man they don't know," said Barbara Butler, who runs the company.

صكذا من الأهل

FREQUENT TRAVELER 'Is There a Doctor on Board?' p. 10 **DINING** St. Petersburg p. 11 **KIDS** Virtual Reality p. 10

Nathan Bilow (2), NYT map

Up and down the Rockies on horseback with Jim Talbot: "My heart raced a bit."

The Colorado Crests: Taking the Long Way

By Dyan Zaslowsky

ASPEN, Colorado — For people in a hurry, the flight between Aspen and Crested Butte takes about 11 minutes. For people on a hike — or perhaps a horse — it takes about six hours to go overland from one town to the other.

The extra travel time offers its own rich rewards. Several times I have visited Aspen and Crested Butte mainly for the pleasure of going between them, traversing the White River National Forest by foot or on a horse. Particularly in July, the beauty of the mountains and wildflower-saturated valleys that separate these towns justifies spending more of the day on the trail, and less at either giddy end of the route.

The 1.9-million-acre White River National Forest spills over the Elk Mountain Range, which includes the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area on its northeast slope. A federally designated wilderness area since 1980, the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area covers 173,000 acres of some of Colorado's most recognizable vistas. Its rock-and-ice splendor encompasses such famous 14,000-foot (4,267-meter) wonders as Pyramid Peak, and South Maroon and North Maroon Peaks, which are mirrored below at 9,500 feet in clear and calm Maroon Lake.

FLAKY MOUNTAINS Each of these mountains is so finely layered in rock — even in summer they can be dusted with light snow — that they resemble giant flaky mille-feuille pastries. The mountains are indeed flaky, so much so that they have been dubbed the Deadly Bells, in grim testimony to the many climbers who have slipped off the crumbling rock during attempts to reach the summits.

But there is no need to aim for the top of the Bells or Pyramid Peak when there are dozens of trails that go safely over and around them. Some of these trails, which mostly bear numbers rather than names, were originally worn by Ute hunters on their way to natural hot springs, in pursuit of game or on fishing expeditions. Then prospectors swarmed into the region, going over the mountains between the gold mining camps at Crested Butte and Aspen in the last decades of the 19th century. The traffic grew so steady that passenger stagecoaches as well as mule trains inched along the exposed ridges and over 11,800-foot East Maroon Pass.

By road today, the shortest distance between Aspen and Crested Butte is a circuitous 110 miles (177 kilometers) around the mountains. Through the roadless wilderness area the outskirts of Aspen and Crested Butte lie within about 12 miles of each other by the shortest route, a day trip for hikers during the alpine summer. From early July to early October the finest people hike blithely over the mountains from one town to the other just for lunch, returning in time for a late dinner.

For many, the round trip between Aspen and Crested Butte is more enjoyable punctuated by one overnight stay in town. My favorite course is to hike by way of West Maroon Pass, and arrange with a licensed outfitter to ride back over East Maroon Pass. The 18-mile ride on horseback is a little less steep than the hiking trail, but no less strenuous. Together, the East and West Maroon trails make a well-traveled circuit, offering alternative angles on panoramic vistas and stops at different blue-green lakes.

CUSTOMIZED TRIPS

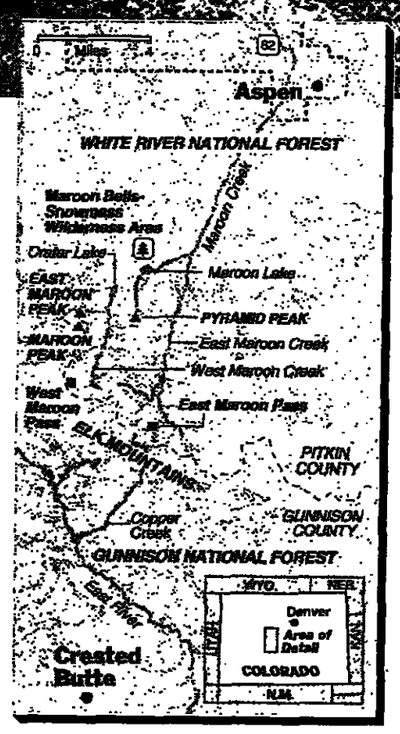
Jim Talbot, a co-owner of Fantasy Ranch in Crested Butte, customizes one-way trips for small parties by taking horses to meet riders at either the East Maroon Portal near Maroon Lake, about eight miles from Aspen, or at the Gothic trailhead, six miles outside Crested Butte. Crossing one way costs $140 per person, including a picnic lunch and transportation to and from the towns. He is the only one permitted to originate horse trips from the Crested Butte side.

A hiker at heart, I was surprised to discover that the views were significantly better when I was on a horse. Our pace is leisurely most of the way, but my heart races a bit when we are on the steepest and narrowest portions on either side of East Maroon Pass. The Fantasy Ranch horses are energetic; toward the end of one ride to Crested Butte, when Talbot was confident in our riding abilities and we gave our consent, he advised us on the final flat stretch to get our hats on firmly. Then, urging our horses into a gallop, we tore off at an exhilarating pace that left us coated in dust.

In single file our sweaty horses raced down the dirt road that parallels Copper Creek, slowing finally to a walk as we neared the gorge noisy with Judd Falls. Still breathless ourselves, we reached the end of the trail near a luxurious grove of aspens marking the boundary of the outdoor Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, a research park set up in Gothic in 1928.

Despite the appeal of riding, I like being horseless in one direction, especially in mid-July. I usually set out with friends from Maroon Lake on Trail 1975 after taking the bus from the Rubey Park Transit Center in Aspen.

Typically we begin hiking by 10 A.M., which gives us time to scurry over the highest passes before the usual afternoon thunderstorms. From Maroon Lake we climb steadily for about one-and-three-quarter miles to Crater Lake, before picking up Trail 1970, the West Maroon Pass trail, which we follow to the top of the pass. At this point we leave the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area, and descend on the East Fork Trail into Schofield Park on the Crested Butte side of the mountains.



While none of the trails is particularly difficult, the significant gains and losses in altitude and temperature can be exhausting if you aren't acclimated. When the wildflowers are at their peak, I can't help but dawdle, stopping in Schofield Park on the Crested Butte side of West Maroon Pass, where in July hundreds of varieties of wildflowers carpet the meadows in an exuberant display of color, rolling down for about five miles into the aspen groves in Gothic.

ONE thing my repeated trips have taught me is how much the previous winter's snowpack affects not only the wildflowers but the condition of the trails. The first time I set out from Crested Butte was in 1987, and the several creeks that we crossed on our way up to West Maroon Pass lapped our ankles so placidly that my friend's 5-year-old son waded across barefoot — with my 3-year-old daughter on his back.

But in 1993, these same creeks ran so swift and deep that our horses entered them reluctantly. That same summer, a passage had to be shoveled through snowdrifts at the top of East Maroon Pass. Even so, the footing was so icy that Talbot ordered us to dismount.

I did not see many wildflowers that July.

Dyan Zaslowsky, who lives in Colorado and writes frequently about the outdoors, wrote this for The New York Times.

The Corsican Wilds: View From the Saddle

By David Burgess
International Herald Tribune

SARTENE, Corsica — Going up is relaxing enough, but it's when your horse starts going down the mountain that you put your trust in the gods. The sun was shining, the sky bulging with cumulus clouds, and my horse was making little whinnying sounds as he gingerly started negotiating a rock slab that dropped at an impossibly sharp angle.

I found that he only made the little cries when a descent on his metal-shod hoofs seemed particularly challenging.

Seeing a country from horseback is as ideal a way to do so as exists. It's slow enough to allow plenty to time to admire the landscape, from distant mountains to wildflowers, and, at a gallop, can be fast enough to get the adrenaline flowing.

We were 14 in all on a six-day *randonnée* in southwest Corsica, including our guide, Christian Perrier, a man of immense charm, charisma — and quiet attention to detail, which was crucial to the smooth functioning of an expedition on horseback.

We were met at Figari airport by Claudine, Perrier's wife, who looked after the logistics for the trip. After the hourlong drive to their farm, a large house built into the side of a hill and surrounded by pastures, we were encouraged to wander into the fields and make the acquaintance of the horses, on whom we would depend for the next week.

After a splendid dinner of rabbit and noodles, followed by delicious Corsican cheeses made from ewe's milk, our party slept at the farm, and we awoke to find ourselves joined by the rest of our group.

After collecting our horses, Christian gave us a lesson in saddling and bridling. We then set off, leading our mounts for the first five minutes or so to allow them to loosen up without the burden of carrying riders.

HORSE HIERARCHY We set off in the order we would observe for the six days — not only do horses have a well-developed sense of hierarchy, but because of the presence of two stallions and a mare in heat, the order of march was important, with a stallion, ridden by Christian, at the front and the second stallion bringing up the rear — and with the mare in heat in the middle of the line of march.

The first day was the longest. After leaving the farm, we passed through nearby Sartène, and onward to the Mediterranean at Roccapina, a cove where we slept outside around a vacant fisherman's hut after a meal of mackerel grilled on a charcoal fire, bread, wine and cheese.

The second day we explored Roccapina, riding through the rocky *maquis*, or scrubland, among towering hills of sandstone carved by the wind into fabulous sculptures that brought to mind at times works by Henry Moore and Constantin Brancusi.

One high point of the day was lunch, when, before the daily picnic, everyone was encouraged to swim with his horse. After a little coaxing, most of the horses went in. After lunch, we made the three-hour return trip to camp, where Claudine and the evening barbecue awaited us.

The third day was, if anything, more spectacular than the second. We left Roccapina, traversing vast landscapes of eroded rocks and following the coast of the sea up and down hills to Tizzano, where we stayed in a small hotel where, even more than beds, a hot shower was universally welcomed.

On the fourth day, we made our way to Campomoro, a fishing village that also caters to vacationers. Along the route we passed a series of ancient towers along the shore, each just in sight of the next, that were built for a primitive system of communications by the Genoese merchant empire.

THE following day we continued along the shore to the town of Propriano, and from there it was back to Christian's farm on the sixth day.

You don't have to be an accomplished rider to go on a randonnée. Yes, you should be comfortable at the walk, trot and canter. And, for the tricky parts, there is always the horse's mane to hang on to — and riders are encouraged to do so, if for no other reason than to spare the horse's mouth in the case of a sudden movement. There are riding techniques for a randonnée: When climbing, riders stand in the stirrups, even sit on the pommel of the saddle, which is not as uncomfortable as it sounds, to take the rider's weight off the muscles of the horse's back. During descents, riders lean well back to allow the horse freedom for his forelegs and maximum braking power on the hind quarters.

Apart from the wild and spectacular beauty of Corsica, much of the charm of the randonnée is in following trails that, while ancient, are nearly invisible in parts and are so little used that it is unusual to come across another trekker. If you like horses and really want to get away from it all this is a thoroughly agreeable way to do it.

To arrange for a horseback randonnée in Corsica, write to Christian Perrier, Domaine de Croccano, Route de Ganace, 20100 Sartène, Corsica. Or fax: (33) 95.73.42.89. Price of a week's trip is 4,200 francs ($840) per person.

RECORDINGS

From Bob Neuwirth to Toure Kunda, a Lot of Good Music

THIS is the summer of our content. Please excuse the cute hammer-on-the-head lead, but hopefully I have your attention now. It certainly is nice to be content about something.

There's too much good music out there to be coincidental. No new Beatles, Hendrixes or Monks, perhaps, but we do seem to be moving out from behind their shadows. Good news is rare, savor it. Nothing revolutionary, no bulldozers, it's just time to renovate the house; maybe add a wing or two.

BOB NEUWIRTH "Look Up" (Watermelon): In his biography of Bob Dylan, Robert Shelton calls Dylan's '60s house guru Neuwirth "a vagabond madcap artist moviemaker country singer." Neuwirth calls himself a "hillbilly minimalist improviser." Whichever, Patti Smith, Elliott Murphy and others help him develop great hooks into lyrics you can take away with you: "Burn up those old maps you follow," and "stand on the slowest corner known to man." Recorded in Charlie's rehearsal room in Austin, Texas; Steve's Garage in Santa Monica, California; Gilbert's studio in Paris, and Patti's inner sanctum in Detroit . . . you get the idea.

KENNY GARRETT "The Music of John Coltrane" (WB): It takes confidence and devotion for a saxophone player to set himself up for comparative judgment like this. But he's moved over far enough to be a complement rather than a copy. Garrett (ex-Miles Davis, this is definitely *not* Kenny G) is one promising young lion. Pat Metheny's presence is an endorsement. And drummer Brian Blade kicks out the jams.

MICHAEL BRECKER "Tales From the Hudson" (Impulse!): For many of today's young players, this 47-year-old master tenorman represents the dawn of recorded history. Earlier players are considered history in the washed-up American sense of the word. Either way, he's particularly strong here. The dialogue is smart and fast between Joey Calderazzo, Dave Holland, Jack DeJohnette and Metheny (again). As the title of one track, "Slings and Arrows," implies, the music keeps you bobbing and weaving. Not recommended for meditation.

"CHAOS AND DISORDER" (WB) At long last, the first record by the Artist Formerly Known as Prince in years that lives up to the hype attending His Purple Highness. This is supposed to be his last record under his Warner Brothers contract, so it might mean the end of the past tense in his name — in any case, nothing "former" about this stuff. The name of the song "I Rock Therefore I Am" characterizes the album's stance, recalling Sly and the Family Stone. And its lyrics begin to describe the attitude: "I don't need you to tell me I'm in the band." But we can rest easy knowing that "out of his Paisley Park headquarters in his hometown of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Artist Formerly Known as Prince remains virtually on 24-hour call to answer his muse."

TOURE KUNDA "Muslaï" (WEA): This sort of music too often falls between multinational cracks. There is no reason why "folk" has necessarily to mean lesser, ethnic, not universal. And language does not have to be understood to be understandable. Recorded in France and Britain, these Senegalese brothers sing in Soninke, Wolof, Mandingue, Diola and Portuguese Creole. World Music in its most global sense.

Mike Zwerin/IHT

LEISURE

'Is There a Doctor on Board?' Medical Problems in the Air

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

MEDICAL emergencies in the air are fairly rare considering the billions of miles that airlines fly. But when an emergency does occur, especially a heart attack, it pays to know what might happen to you. Serious help could be several hours away.

Between 500 and 1,000 people die each year — mainly from heart attacks — on the world's carriers, according to a recent report in Holiday Which? magazine, published by the Consumers' Association in Britain. Among 32 airlines polled, British Airways had 2,078 "medical incidents" in 1994 (with 18 flights diverted); Virgin Atlantic, 1,300 (one diversion); Air France, 1,800 (seven diversions); Continental Airlines, 200 (11 diversions).

Airlines are not eager to talk about onboard medical incidents. "We'll only respond to specific questions," said Tracey Meaker, a spokesperson for Virgin Atlantic in London.

NO RULES According to William Gaillard, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association in Geneva, "There are no international rules."

"But I think that if a passenger loses consciousness or feels extreme pain," he added, "the captain of most major airlines will land the plane as soon as possible.

"I was on a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt to Hong Kong," Gaillard said. "Three hours into the flight we were told we were dumping fuel and landing in Moscow because someone on board was having a heart attack. The

The Frequent Traveler

patient was rushed to hospital. We waited two hours to refuel, and continued the journey. But everyone was very concerned and understanding.

"A doctor friend of mine was on an Air France flight from Bangkok to Paris when someone became ill," Gaillard continued. "He reassured the patient and the crew — he was actually a psychiatrist! — and they landed on schedule in Paris.

"Air France thanked him with a first-class round-the-world ticket."

But how often is a doctor actually on the plane?

"The strange thing is that the airline industry is highly regulated except for medical emergencies," says an industry insider. "Then, all of a sudden, it's a question of 'Is there a doctor on board?' You don't know their qualifications or experience. They may not be familiar with resuscitation techniques. And there may not be a doctor on board anyway."

There are no international rules governing what airlines should carry on board in the way of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment — not to mention first aid or paramedical training for cabin crew. This is up to individual carriers.

Most airlines send cabin staff on a first-aid refresher course at least once every two years. These vary from one day to one week. The most comprehensive crew training is claimed by Britannia Airways — Britain's largest charter carrier — which says it covers 117 subjects, from tooth extraction to schizophrenia, in two and a half days.

On-board medical kits are subject to several sets of regulations. Those drawn up by the Joint Aviation Authorities, representing the civil aviation authorities of several European countries, specify that planes should carry a doctor's emergency kit and a first-aid kit. But European airlines have until April 1998 to comply; some have not yet done so.

The regulations of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration are less comprehensive. They do not, for example, stipulate drugs suitable for severe pain or major panic attacks. Most major U.S. carriers, however, exceed the agency's requirements for drugs and equipment.

American Airlines, for example, carries three separate kits: a medical kit (only to be opened by a doctor) which contains drugs for chest pains, allergy attacks, breathing difficulties and diabetic shock; a first-aid kit; and a "grab-and-go" kit (for vomiting or bleeding passengers) which may be used by a crew member. All of American's aircraft have emergency oxygen on board. And the captain has access at all times to one of seven physicians on American's "physician on call" team who can be put through to any aircraft in the fleet.

IN CASE OF HEART ATTACK

For a heart-attack victim to have any hope of survival on a plane far from land, cardiopulmonary resuscitation can be vital. The heart needs to be jolted back to its normal rhythm ("defibrillated") within five to seven minutes to avoid death or irreversible brain damage through lack of oxygen. According to the American Heart Association, early defibrillation is the single most effective treatment for patients in "non-traumatic cardiac arrest." Around half of all survivors are saved by defibrillation alone.

But medical opinion is mixed as to whether it is worthwhile for long-haul flights to carry defibrillators, on the grounds that it is impossible to get a heart attack victim to intensive care within 15-30 minutes and that the crew may not be trained to use them.

Qantas and Virgin Atlantic are said to be the only airlines that carry defibrillators. A 79-year-old woman owes her life to defibrillation aboard a Qantas flight over Germany on Nov. 25, 1994. The device was operated by a trained member of the cabin crew with the help of three doctors who came forward. Virgin says that senior members of its cabin crew receive regular training in resuscitation and defibrillation techniques.

Andy Plews, a spokesman for United Airlines in London, says: "It's important to do the right thing when you're faced with an inflight emergency, but it's even more important not to do the wrong thing. If you fly 2,200 flights a day involving around 200,000 people, somebody, somewhere, is going to have a medical problem. Some are simple; some turn out to be life-threatening. We don't go to the lengths that Virgin has gone to with defibrillators because we believe that if you're going to put these things in the hands of untrained people it's probably best not to have them at all."

United will shortly start tests with a "portable vital signs monitor" on a Boeing 767. This is a briefcase-sized electronic diagnostic device developed by a British company, Telemedic Systems, which collects medical data and transmits it via modem to doctors on the ground for interpretation and advice.

Travelers with circulatory, pulmonary or cardiac conditions should be aware that low humidity and pressurization in aircraft cabins can seriously alter the effects of medication. Consult your physician. And check which airlines carry the drugs you may need.

BETTER still, carry your own drugs in hand luggage. Asthmatic patients will take their own inhalers and salbutamol with them. But in the case of a severe attack, you may need steroids. Diabetics traveling through several time zones may need to carry injectable glycogen or dextrose. Low concentrations of blood sugar can be a real emergency.

And that's not all.

"The problem in getting help on an aircraft," says Gaillard, "especially in the States, is that doctors and paramedics are sometimes reluctant to come forward in an emergency because they risk being sued for malpractice or the illegal exercise of medicine."

Perhaps the call should be: "Is there a lawyer on board?"

KIDS

From Visor Tech to Legoland

By Emily Laurence Baker

LONDON — Theme parks are big business in Britain, bringing in tens of millions of pounds in revenue. Now two new theme experiences are expanding Britain's repertoire.

Super-high-tech games come to London when Sega Enterprises, the video entertainment company, launches Segaworld, this month if all goes well.

Billed as the world's largest "futuractive indoor theme park," Segaworld will occupy the original Trocadero building in Piccadilly Circus, plus three adjacent buildings. That's enough space for 10 Wimbledon tennis courts, with a capacity for 3,000 visitors.

VIRTUAL REALITY Segaworld consists of six main high-tech interactive rides that combine motion simulation with virtual reality. Visitors wear Mega Visor Displays that give a 360-degree view of the virtual reality images. Players operate hand controls to escape monsters, shoot bad guys and generally avoid destruction.

Representing the newest visor technology are Beast in Darkness, a hair-raising high-tech ride, and Aqua Planet, a simulated underwater chase with a rather alarming looking predator. The underwater scenes are so realistic that during tests, participants actually held their breath. "Segaworld will deliver a high-octane experience," says James Bidwell, Segaworld's head of marketing. "Any direction you look, there is always entertainment going on."

Interspersed with the high-tech rides are six theme zones. Four of them — Sports Arena, Combat Zone, Flight Deck and Race Track — contain established Sega video games, like Daytona and Virtua Striker.

Two zones will appeal to younger children. The Carnival, "a miniature Coney Island," has a fairground atmosphere with bright lights and game booths. In Sega Kids, a blend of soft toys and games, children are encouraged to touch, throw and get involved.

It's wise to arrive with pockets full of change. As in an arcade, there is a separate charge for video games, probably 50 pence to £1 (about 75 cents to $1.50)per machine.

Jonathan Player
A mouthful of fun at Legoland.

The rides represent $1 billion worth of research and development. Since Sega continually updates its technology, one major new attraction will be introduced every year.

THE only similar experience is Sega's Joypolis in Japan, where Mega Visor Display technology first became available to the public.

Crews in London are working seven days a week, 24-hours a day, to complete Segaworld in time for an August opening. If the first year's anticipated 1.75 million visitors arrive, queues could be nightmarish. To diminish the waits, Segaworld will have an advance booking system, most likely through a ticket agency.

Admission, with all rides, will cost £9 for children under 16 and £12 for adults, with discounted family tickets available. A Segaworld Visitors Center is open in the Trocadero, tel. (44) 171 439 0591.

A more traditional theme park is Legoland Windsor, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) west of London. Based on the original Legoland in Denmark, this bright new facility on the site of the former Windsor Safari Park should appeal to all ages but is ideal for kids from three to 13. From giant dinosaurs to futuristic rock and roll stars, virtually everything here is constructed from Lego — some 25 million pieces.

COLORFUL PLASTIC WORLD

Trains snake through a colorful plastic world set amid a gentle slope of parkland. A surprisingly hushed atmosphere is punctuated regularly by whistles, bells, music and children's squeals.

Legoland features 17 rides and 21 other attractions arranged in five themed areas. Four live shows, including a puppet theater, run every day.

Miniland has the most universal appeal. Here, landmarks from Paris, London and Amsterdam are recreated in Lego bricks. Tiny computer-operated fishing boats trawl outside Scotland's Eileen Donan Castle, while in miniature London a Horse Guards Parade marches to the sound of a band and Tower Bridge raises and lowers for a passing boat.

Lego Traffic is a magnet for older children, who can earn a "driving license" by maneuvering electric cars past traffic lights and around traffic circles. There's also a chance to pilot boats through waterways marked with buoys.

Toddlers are catered to in Duplo Gardens, where they can ride colorful helicopters or manipulate water to flow uphill. There's even a small driving school for the baby crowd. In the Imagination Center, children are invited to dig into huge canisters containing thousands of Lego pieces. In Brickadilly's Circus, youngsters can ride a bicycle on a high wire and attend clown school.

Legoland planners have remembered every detail. There are strollers for hire, a camera shop, a dog kennel, five restaurants catered by Mövenpick Marche and 11 concession stands. An advance booking system should cut down on lines and overcrowding.

Legoland is open daily until Sept. 29, plus October weekends and the week of Oct. 21, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; until 8 P.M. in August. Admission (which covers all games and rides) £15 for adults, £12 children, £1 less with advance booking. Season passes available.

Emily Laurence Baker is a free-lance writer based in London.

GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

AIR CANADA	Britain to United States	Business-class excursion fares from London to Halifax, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver cost less than half the normal round-trip. You must book 14 days ahead and stay a Saturday night. Until Sept. 2.
AIR CHINA	London to Beijing	Round-trip in first class costs £1,760 ($2,728) and business class £988, compared with BA's published fares of £4,781 and £2,036 respectively.
AIR FRANCE	Britain to United States	Fly Air France Concorde (via Paris) from London to New York and return business class (or vice versa) for £2,297 ($3,560). Must complete travel by Aug. 31. Available from Trailfinders, tel. (44) 171 938 3444.
AIR UK	London to Amsterdam	Round-trip fare of £49 ($76) , no minimum stay, on new thrice-daily service from London City Airport. Must book before Aug. 19 for travel between Aug. 19 and Sept. 8.
AMERICAN AIRLINES/ AMERICAN EXPRESS	Britain to United States	Buy a business-class ticket from Birmingham to Chicago with an Amex card and get a confirmed upgrade to first class. Until Oct. 31.
ICELANDAIR	Britain to United States	Round-trip business-class fares of £912 ($1,413) from London or Glasgow (via Reykjavik) to Boston, New York, Baltimore, Orlando or Fort Lauderdale save you 60 percent on the published fare. Optional stopover in Reykjavik. From Travelpack, tel. (44) 990 747 101.
SABENA	Europe	Double points for FFP members for business-class flights in Europe. Until Aug. 31.
SWISSAIR/ AUSTRIAN AIRLINES	Europe	Qualiflyer members earn triple miles between Zurich or Geneva and Copenhagen. Until Aug. 31.
UNITED AIRLINES	London to New York/ Washington D.C.	Special round-trip business-class fare of £1,926 ($2,985) cuts 25 percent off the normal price. For travel until Aug. 31.
VIRGIN ATLANTIC	London to Johannesburg	Round-trip economy launch fare of £589 ($913) when purchased before Aug. 9 for travel beginning between Oct. 3 and Nov. 23. Minimum one Saturday night stay.
HOTELS		
CHELSEA HOTEL	London	"Executive" rooms in this newly refurbished 4-star Knightsbridge hotel for £37.50 ($58) per person (double occupancy) for minimum two-night stay. Until Aug. 31.
HOLIDAY INN CROWNE PLAZA	Bangkok	"Superior" rooms for $88 a night. Until Sept. 30.
HYATT REGENCY	Singapore	"Deluxe" rooms for 280 Singapore dollars ($198) a night. Until Aug. 31.
HYATT REGENCY/ CHARLES-DE-GAULLE	Paris	"Deluxe" room costs 550 francs ($109) with continental breakfast, 15-days parking, shuttle to CDG Airport. Until Dec. 31.
JIN GUANG NEW WORLD HOTEL	Beijing	"Standard" rooms for $95 ("superior" $126; "deluxe" $138).Until Aug. 31.
SHANGRI-LA	Asia	Up to 40 percent off regular rates at 32 hotels and resorts. Until Aug. 31.
WESTIN	Tokyo	Singles/doubles for 24,500 yen ($226), plus tax and service, and double Northwest WorldPerks miles for a minimum two-night stay. To Aug. 31.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

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46 Part of the stomach
50 More dapper
53 Within: Prefix
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58 Title character in a Menotti opera
59 Israel
60 Worked the docks
63 Designer Cesarini
64 Not the real thing
65 Claim
66 Wind instrument

DOWN
1 Prunes
2 Epic hero
3 Christmas, in Rome
4 Rouge roulette bet
5 Askew
6 Prefix with giving
7 London's home: Abbr.
8 60's interior Secretary
9 Student's scribbling
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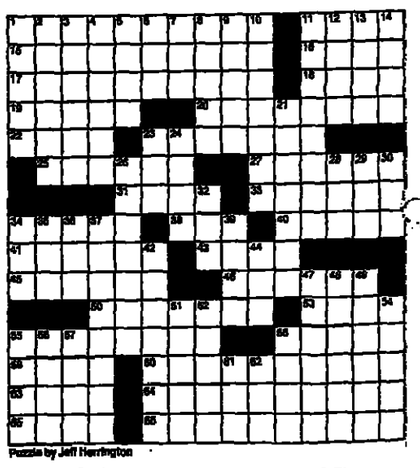
13 Rent
14 Some intersections
21 Popular stove maker
23 Curse
24 Horace title
26 New Jersey's — Bay
28 Dinner entreaty
29 Simile phrase
30 Berlin article
32 Beat, with "into"
34 Sorority letters
35 Snake with the scientific name Naja haje
36 Bitsy, to Burns
37 Wall Street report
39 "Devil's teeth"
42 Victorien Sardou play written for Sarah Bernhardt
44 Scratch
47 Remove responsibility from
48 Stagnant
49 Follow, with "to"
51 Colossus
52 French river rising in the Alps
54 Comparatively antique
55 Shirt brand
56 "Carnival" character
57 Darrow client, 1924
58 Eden exile
61 Zip
62 William of Baskerville's creator



Puzzle by Jeff Harrington

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 1

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هكذا من الأصل

LEISURE

Eating Well, at a Price, in St. Petersburg

By Florence Fabricant
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG — This city has been called the Venice of Russia, but not for its food. Based on the gloomy advice of friends who had been there recently, my husband, Richard, and I were prepared to numb our taste buds with iced vodka and make the best of it in hotel dining rooms.

But, to our delight, we ate surprisingly well during a four-day stay, only once dining in a hotel; the other restaurants ranged from elegant to quite simple. Prices, too, came as a surprise in the better places, but a negative one; main courses routinely cost $35 to $45 and even an ordinary bottle of Beaujolais was $50.

We credited our satisfying experience to two factors; the excellent advice we got from Russians like our driver Slava Kotsov, whose services we had arranged through our guide, and knowing what to order.

HOMEGROWN INGREDIENTS Russian food is based on homegrown ingredients like beets, potatoes, cabbage, buckwheat, mushrooms, beef, lamb, game and sturgeon. By focusing on these ingredients and the generally delicious soups, often served with fresh sour cream on the side, and *pelmeni*, or meat-filled Siberian dumplings, we undoubtedly minimized the risk of a bad meal. Why test the kitchen's ability to prepare ratatouille, sole meunière or spaghetti bolognese?

And though we began every meal with an eyecup-size glass of vodka, usually a $4 indulgence, we also drank wine with dinner, seeking selections that did not seem outrageously priced.

Bottled water is a must in St. Petersburg, which is known to have giardiasis in its water system. When we ordered sparkling water, we found the bottle would be placed on the table. Non-sparkling mineral water would sometimes be poured from a pitcher that was filled from a larger bottle, so it pays to ask that it be poured at the table. And except in the best places, avoid ice.

Restaurant Europe: We arrived in St. Petersburg in the late afternoon, checked into our hotel, the deluxe Grand Europe just off the Nevsky Prospekt, and by 7 P.M. were at a concert across the street. We opted to have dinner afterward in the hotel's magnificent main dining room.

Sticker shock led us to some fiscally conservative but, as it turned out, excellent choices, including a bowl of ruddy *solyanka*, a soup sometimes prepared with meat but here made with fish. Pieces of salmon and sturgeon were mingled with cabbage in a thick tomato base given an invitingly tart edge with capers and lemon.

Desserts included figs and pears poached in wine. A bottle of Côtes-du-Rhône was $38, a more reasonable choice than the Brouilly, overpriced at $68.

The clientele, an international mix of tourists and business people, included a table of eight high-rolling local entrepreneurs who finally staggered out having spent, according to our captain, $4,000 on a dinner that included half a kilo of caviar, a couple of liters of vodka and three bottles of Château Haut-Brion. The captain, a former teacher doing his bit to cash in on the market economy, was deeply offended by this display.

Dvorianskoye Gnezdo: The name of this restaurant means "noble's nest," referring to the Yusupovs, the family who once owned the magnificent palace on whose grounds this elegant little pavilion stands. At the palace, in 1916, Prince Felix Yusupov entertained Rasputin with poisoned cakes and wine. He then chased him across the grounds, shot him and threw him in the river, which killed him. All of this is explained on a tour of the palace, which is open to visitors by appointment.

THB restaurant, a joint venture with a Dutch company, is a few blocks from the Mariinsky Theater (formerly the Kirov) and perfect for supper after a performance. The menu is Russian and international. The Russian influence was reflected in an appetizer of house-smoked venison slices surrounding a salad of diced beets studded with pine nuts; rosy slices of pickled pork loin with a lovely marinated cabbage salad; lamb fillet on a potato pancake with mushrooms, and reindeer fillet topped with foie gras.

The only disadvantage in going to the restaurant after the theater was that some of the desserts were unavailable; however, there was a decent hot apple tart. As for wine, a bottle of Banfi Brunello di Montalcino 1990 for $65 was about the best buy and ours was not the only table drinking it. Dvorianskoye Gnezdo has only 40 seats in two romantic dining rooms lighted by candles, so reservations are essential.

Kalinka: St. Petersburg has no shortage of places that feature festive Russian folkloric entertainment. At Kalinka, a dim room heavily decorated with peasant motifs, a trio in bright costumes plays balalaika music and sings. The restaurant, on Vasilevsky Island across the Neva, near Menshikov Palace and the university, is less tourist-oriented than others of its type, with barely enough room for tour groups and a menu of mostly Russian specialties entirely in Russian.

For $16 we had a few mouthfuls of caviar with blini to accompany our vodka. Warm meat-stuffed vine leaves, succulent shashlik of sturgeon and red peppers given a light cooking on the grill, and a bowl of pelmeni in buttery broth, could not be faulted. Described by one guidebook, with good reason, as among the best Russian restaurants in St. Petersburg, Kalinka is also one of the more reasonably priced.

Anatoly Morkovkin/Ma Agency for The New York Times

Folkloric entertainment accompanies the dining at Podvorye.

Podvorye: Built to resemble a traditional Russian *izba*, or rural log house, Podvorye, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) south of St. Petersburg, is the place to eat when visiting the Catherine Palace in Pushkin, or the nearby Pavlovsk Palace. The folkloric setting attracts bus tours at lunch on the main floor (reserve on the balcony). Forthright Russian food includes tartly tangy summer *shchi* (sorrel soup swirled with sour cream), hearty beef solyanka, cabbage and vine leaves with a meat and rice filling, marinated herring, toothsome pelmeni, raisin-studded cheesecake and superb vanilla ice cream.

MOVIE GUIDE

A TIME TO KILL

Directed by Joel Schumacher. U.S.

This must be an author's dream: to start in obscurity, write books that make their way to every airport and drugstore, then belatedly sell a favorite first novel to the movies. And have one's fictionalized stand-in (in the case of John Grisham, a dashing and principled young Mississippi lawyer), played by a bright new matinee idol who sends the film's Adonis factor through the roof. "A Time to Kill," adroitly styled by Schumacher to make the most of Grisham's story and Matthew McConaughey's captivating swagger, matches Schumacher's "Client" in its success at bringing a Grisham best-seller to the screen. "A Time to Kill" has much to recommend it: an outstanding cast, a gripping and racially charged story, a tumultuous Southern backdrop and good old-fashioned dramatic sweep. McConaughey plays Jake Brigance, the small-town lawyer who becomes embroiled in a murder case that violently polarizes Clanton, Mississippi, and bitterly contrasts the new South with the old. The case is that of Carl Lee Hailey, a rural black factory worker who learns that his 10-year-old daughter has been raped and beaten by two white rednecks and murders the two rapists in front of witnesses. Distraught, he insists on avenging this outrage. In Clanton, where a jury will be mostly white, can Jake really play by the rules? Or should he try more unconventional means of saving his client's life? Carl Lee pleads insanity, and ' if the film doesn't add up to a cogent legal argument, neither does it have trouble delivering 2 hours and 20 minutes' worth of sturdy, highly charged drama.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

FLED

Directed by Kevin Hooks. U.S.

You can hardly blame Laurence Fishburne in "Fled" for glowering like someone who has just bitten into an apple and swallowed a mouthful of worms. This shoddy super-violent thriller — Fishburne's action-adventure debut — is so far beneath his talents that throughout the movie he exudes a palpable sense of disgust. "Fled" is a transparent bid to establish Fishburne and Stephen Baldwin as challengers to Mel Gibson and Danny Glover's "Lethal Weapon" franchise. But the situations are so ludicrous and the screenplay so barren of wit that the best it can come up with in the way of jokey humor is to have the characters compare their adventures to scenes in other movies. As the two flee a prison work camp chained to each other (shades of "The Defiant Ones"), Fishburne's character, Piper, shouts, "Did you see 'The Fugitive'? Tommy Lee Jones set up roadblocks." Before it's all over, similar allusions to "Deliverance," "The Godfather," "Shaft" and (in a final in-joke) "What's Love Got to Do With It?" have thudded from the screen. The movie is one long explosion-riddled chase that begins on a chain gang and follows its embattled heroes as they are pursued by gangsters and federal marshals. Fresh from the Georgia backwoods, they hurtle into Atlanta on a tour that includes a topless bar, a Japanese massage parlor, the Georgia Dome and an unspectacular geological attraction called Stone Mountain Park.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

THE ADVENTURES OF PINOCCHIO

Directed by Steve Barron. U.S.

In "The Adventures of Pinocchio," a vivid, rococo and flashingly sinister version of Carlo Collodi's cautionary children's tale, the Jim Henson Creature Shop makes both "Hunchback of Notre Dame" and "Independence Day" seem a little vulgar. A seamless mix of live and animatronic acting, it dispenses with Disney's fairy, but keeps the guardian cricket Pepe (voice of David Doyle) that made Jiminy Cricket famous, so to speak. Martin Landau is Gepetto, a little exaggerated sometimes but a sort of harmonic match for the elaborate puppet operas in which Pinocchio (pre-teen heartthrob Jonathan Taylor Thomas) stars. *(Eve Zibart, WP)*

ARTS GUIDE

As the summer unfolds, museums throughout the world offer a wide range of exhibitions.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthaus Wien, tel: (431) 712-0495, open daily. To Sept. 1: "Raoul Dufy, 1877-1953."

BELGIUM

Brussels
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (2) 507-8469, closed Mondays. To Sept. 8: "Art as Resistance: German Painters Between the Wars."

BRITAIN

London
National Gallery, tel: (171) 839-3321, open daily. To Aug. 26: "Degas: Beyond Impressionism" and "Degas as a Collector."
Royal Academy of Art, tel: (171) 434-5615, open daily. To Aug. 18: "Summer Exhibition 1996."
Victoria & Albert, tel: (171) 522-7888, closed Mondays. To Sept. 1: "William Morris, 1834-1896."

CANADA

Montreal
Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (514) 285-2000, closed Mondays. To Oct. 27: "Magritte."

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Prague Castle, tel: (2) 33-37-33-68, open daily. To Sept. 29: "Joze Plecnik: Architecture for the New Democracy. Modernization of Prague Castle."

DENMARK

Humlebaek
Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst, tel: 4219-0719, open daily. To Sept. 8: "NowHere." International contemporary art.

FRANCE

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. To Oct. 14: "Francis Bacon."
Jeu de Paume, tel: (1) 47-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 15: "A Century of English Sculpture."

GERMANY

Berlin
Deutsches Historisches Museum, tel: (2)15-02-0, closed Sundays. To Aug. 20: "Art and Power: Europe Under the Dictators, 1930-1945."
Neue Nationalgalerie, tel: (30) 266-2647, closed Mondays. To Sept. 29: "Georg Baselitz."

Cologne
Museum Ludwig, tel: (221) 221-2382, closed Mondays. To Aug. 25: "Die Expressionisten: Vom Aufbruch bis zur Verfemung." The Expressionists.

GREECE

Athens
National Archeological Museum, tel: (1) 821-7717, open daily. To Sept. 1: "The Aidonia Treasure."
National Gallery, Alexandros Soutzos Museum, tel: (1) 721-1010, closed Tuesdays. To Aug. 18: "Art at the End of the 20th Century."

IRELAND

Dublin
Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: (1) 671-8666, closed Mondays. To Aug. 24: "Sean Scully: Twenty Years, 1976-1995."

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
Israel Museum, tel:(2) 708-811, open daily. To Sept. 15: "Myth and Power: Masterpieces from Imperial Vienna."

ITALY

Florence
Palazzo Strozzi, tel: (55) 239-8563. To Jan. 6: "Gli Ingegnieri del Rinascimento." Renaissance architectural drawings.

Venice
Palazzo Querini Dubois, San Polo, tel: (41) 521-8711, closed Mondays. To Sept. 8: "Photographs on the Set: 100 Years Off Screen in Italian Cinema."
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 522-1375. To Dec. 8: "Magna Grecia: I Greci in Occidente." Ancient Greek art.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Stedelijk Museum, tel: (20) 5732-911, open daily. To Aug. 15: "August Sander."

The Hague
Haags Gemeentemuseum, tel: (70) 3381-111, closed Mondays. To Oct. 13: "From Monet to Matisse."

RUSSIA

Moscow
Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (095) 201-3256. To April 1997: "Priam's Treasure." Heinrich Schliemann's excavations on the site of ancient Troy.

SPAIN

Madrid
Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum, tel: (91) 420-39-44, closed Mondays. To Sept. 8: "From Canaletto to Kandinski."

SWITZERLAND

Basle
Kunstmuseum Basel, tel: (61) 271-0445, closed Mondays. To Aug. 11: "Canto d'Amore: Classicist Modernism in Music and the Visual Arts."

Lausanne
Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 312-5013, closed Mondays. To Oct. 20: "Armand Guillaumin, 1841-1927."

UNITED STATES

New York
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9480, closed Wednesdays. To Sept. 17: "Picasso and Portraiture."

Philadelphia
Museum of Art, tel: (215) 684-7860, closed Mondays. To Aug. 18: "Cézanne."

San Francisco
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (415) 357-4000, closed Mondays. To Sept. 8: "Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera and Mexican Modernism."

CLOSING SOON

Aug. 4: "Disegni: Three Centuries of Italian Drawings in the Rijksmuseum." **Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.**
Aug. 5: "Pisanello, 1395-1455: Le Peintre aux Sept Vertus." **Musée du Louvre, Paris.**

San Diego's Big Summer Shows

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — This is going to be a weighty summer for San Diego, which will play host to the Republican convention from Aug. 12 to 15. But for all the seriousness that will surround that meeting, a visitor might get a better sense of what San Diego is really all about, and why it can be such a delightful place to visit, by attending another seminal summer event — the Annual World Body Surfing Championships. This hotly fought contest will be held from Aug. 16 to 18 off the Oceanside Pier.

What this event underscores is the fact that San Diego — though overshadowed in the past by Los Angeles and such popular attractions to the north as Disneyland — is beautifully situated, and that the city has grown economically, politically and socially in large measure because of the draw of its wonderful coastline and superb weather. It is no accident that several of the top golf-club companies have headquarters here. The area is also home to some of the country's largest Navy and Marine Corps bases and is a thriving center for technology companies.

But for a visitor, this is definitely an area for shorts, T-shirts, flip-flops and trendy sunglasses. And a sweatshirt, because the warm, dry days generally give way to cool evenings. Often, outsiders do not appreciate another draw: the surprising diversity of the landscape. There are vineyards, mountains (the famous Palomar Observatory is in San Diego County) and desert, with many parks making a variety of terrain accessible.

GOP CONVENTION

The biggest event of the summer, of course, is the Republican convention. It is likely to tie the city in knots, with 30,000 visitors expected, and casual visitors are encouraged to avoid the city that week. Many hotels have been booked for months. The delegates and politicians will gather in the San Diego Convention Center.

Taking advantage of the spotlight the convention will cast on the city, San Diego and the surrounding communities have planned a range of other events. There are actually two body-surfing competitions. The first, the 18th annual body-surfing contest at Carlsbad State Beach at Ponto, goes from Aug. 9 to 11. More than 300 surfers from around the state are expected. Competition begins at 7 A.M. and runs a little past noon.

Robert Borroughs for The New York Times

Hippo Beach at San Diego Zoo.

Entry is free. Dial 1 for the U.S. (619) 434-2989. The 20th annual World Body Surfing Competition, Aug. 16 to 18, is at Oceanside Pier, at the north end of the county. As many as 400 surfers from around the world are expected. Heats begin at 7 A.M. and run until about 1 P.M. Call (619) 966-4535.

The city's long maritime tradition is saluted at the Maritime Museum, 1492 North Harbor Drive, (619) 234-9153, which will have special sailings of its centerpiece, an 1863 bark called the Star of India, the oldest iron-hulled sailing ship still afloat, on Aug. 10, 11 and 18. Although no visitors will be permitted on board while it is sailing, the ship should be quite a sight in the city's harbor. It will depart from the Embarcadero in downtown. Through September the museum will feature an exhibition on the Monitor, the Civil War ironclad ship. Admission is $5. Open daily 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The Miramar Air Show takes place Aug. 17 and 18 from 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 6 to 10 P.M. on Aug 17. It will include exhibits on the ground at the Miramar Naval Air Station, off I-15 north of San Diego, as well as performances by the Blue Angels, wing walking, parachutists, simulated air combat and more. Admission is free for those who bring a blanket or beach chair. Grandstand seats are $6 ($3 for those aged 3 to 10), with special seating, including food and drink as high as $50 (children $30). Call (619) 537-6289.

One of the county's more pleasant seaside spots is La Jolla, just north of San Diego. From Aug. 16 to 25 the town will hold chamber music concerts in Sherwood Auditorium at the Museum of Contemporary Art, San Diego, at 700 Prospect Street. Tickets are $20 to $32.50. Call (619) 459-3728.

The La Jolla Playhouse, (619) 550-1010, is featuring "The Green Bird," a comedy by Carlo Gozzi, to Aug. 25. Tickets are $19 to $36.

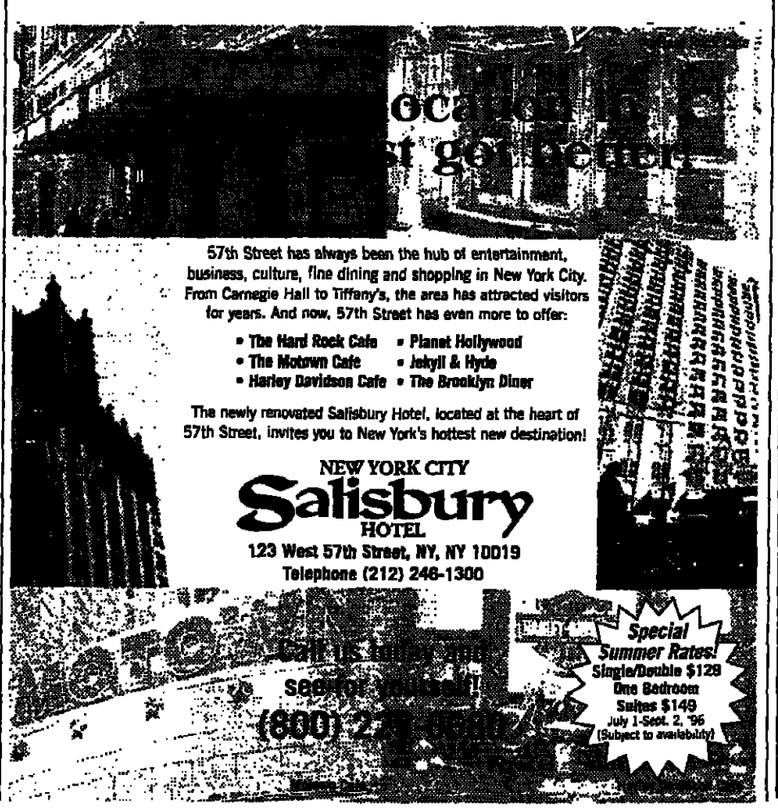
San Diego is justifiably proud of its parks and other outdoor attractions, which get crowded at peak times. The 1,200-acre Balboa Park, in the heart of San Diego, contains most of the city's museums and the justifiably renowned San Diego Zoo. The zoo, (619) 234-3153, is celebrating its 80th anniversary. Entry 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. until Labor Day. After that it closes at 6 P.M., with free admission from 4 to 6 P.M. Admission is $15, $6 ages 3 to 11. The zoo also operates the San Diego Wild Animal Park, (619) 234-6541, 30 miles north of downtown in Escondido. The animals roam over the 2,150-acre park, while visitors travel on monorails and observe from a distance. Entry 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Monday to Wednesday, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. other days. Admission is $18.95, $11.95 aged 3 to 11.

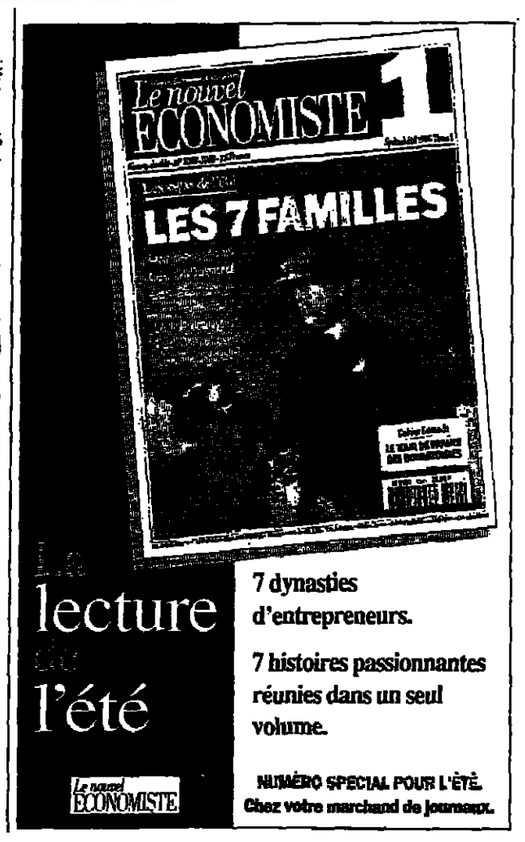
A PRIME spot to begin any exploration of the Balboa Park museums is the Spreckels Organ Pavilion, (619) 226-0819, an outdoor theater where a booming pipe organ is played in free concerts Sunday at 2 P.M. all year, plus Monday evenings in the summer.

Within walking distance of the organ pavilion are the Museum of Man (619) 239-2001, showing an exhibition of Pueblo, Navajo and Hispanic textiles to Feb. 23; the Museum of Art, (619) 232-7931; the Aerospace Historical Center, (619) 234-8291, and the child-friendly Reuben H. Fleet Space Theater and Science Center, (619) 238-1233, with hands-on exhibits and an Imax theater.

The Palomar Observatory, (619) 742-2119, with its 200-inch reflecting telescope, is open to the public. It is in rugged hills less than two hours from downtown. Visitors cannot look through the telescope, but they can see it and view photos taken through it. Admission is free. Enter off Route 76. Open 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

About seven miles north of the observatory is Palomar Mountain State Park, (619) 742-3462, which charges $5 a car, and has large picnic grounds, hiking trails and a small fishing pond.





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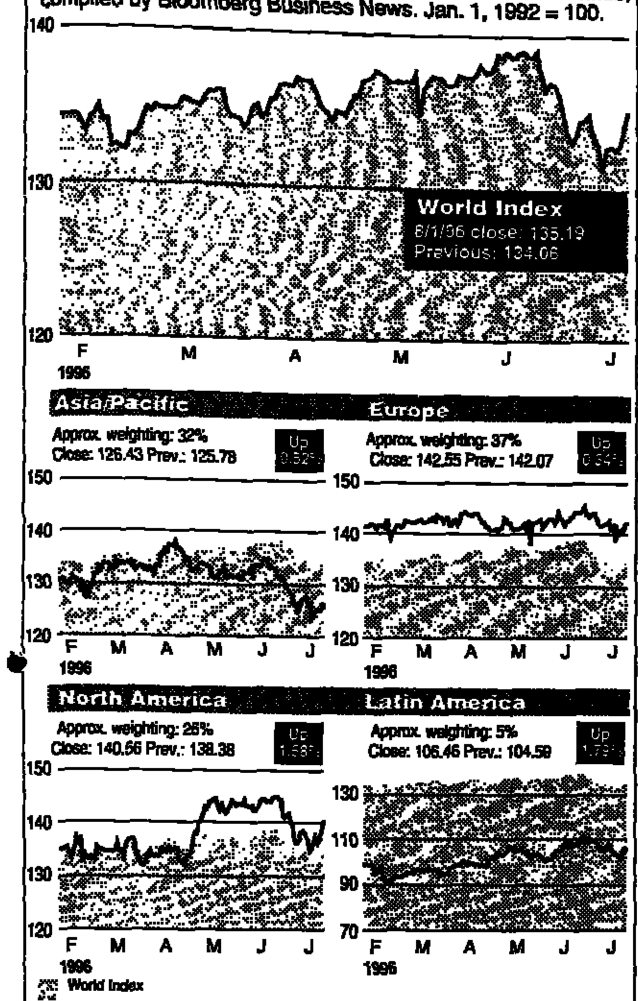
Continued on Page 16

هكذا من الأصل

Herald Tribune (International)
BUSINESS / FINANCE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1996

THE TRIB INDEX: 135.19 Up 0.84%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Thu. close	Prev. close	% change		Thu. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	142.31	142.01	+0.21	Capital Goods	143.72	142.64	+0.76
Utilities	129.11	128.41	+0.55	Raw Materials	157.85	157.69	+0.10
Finance	116.74	116.04	+0.60	Consumer Goods	147.04	145.08	+1.35
Services	123.91	122.29	+1.32	Miscellaneous	136.65	135.78	+0.64

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Central Bank Spurs Rise in Thai Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Thai stocks rose from depressed levels Thursday after the central bank injected liquidity into the economy to ease a cash crunch and the government began work on a program to bolster equity prices.

The Stock Exchange of Thailand index rose 34.56 points, or 3 percent, to 1,098.60, but is still down 14 percent so far this year. Analysts said they doubted the government would be able to entirely overcome the effects of a slowing economy and high interest rates, which it previously engineered as a way to limit inflation.

Coincidentally, the commerce ministry released consumer-price data for July, showing a modest 5.4 percent annual rise, down from 5.5 percent in June.

"You cannot boost the market just by taking measures if fundamentals are bringing the market down," Youssef Abboud, an analyst with Wall Street Finance & Securities said.

Falling export growth, a persistent current-account deficit, disappointment with second-quarter earnings of listed companies and perceptions of the government's record in economic management have battered market sentiment recently.

Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa has asked Finance Minister Bodi Chunananda to seek ways to bolster the stock market, but analysts questioned the government's ability to deal with the economic fundamentals.

On Monday, the government called for the creation of a panel under the government's Economic Stabilization and Security Policy Committee to come up with measures to promote exports.

Year-on-year export growth for the first five months of 1996 was 8.7 percent, compared with the 20.4 percent rise for the same period of 1995.

Remgchai Marakanond, governor of the central bank, said Thursday that the bank would make money available to Thai lenders through loans and bond purchases.

The central bank pumped 10 billion baht into the money market and intervened in the foreign-exchange markets, particularly in Singapore and Hong Kong, he said.

A surge in interbank interest rates prompted the central bank's action. Overnight rates have been as high as 25 percent. The credit crunch was caused by selling of baht for dollars on speculation the baht would be devalued. Mr. Remgchai reiterated that the baht would not be devalued.

The dollar slipped to 25.245 baht from 25.285 on Wednesday.

The central bank governor, who was appointed last month to replace the much-criticized Vijit Supinit, said Thailand's $40 billion worth of foreign currency reserves was adequate to stabilize the baht.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Analysts Aweigh

Microsoft Meeting Evacuated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — A Microsoft Corp. conference was evacuated because of a bomb scare but quickly relocated to an aircraft carrier docked nearby.

About 300 investors and analysts were evacuated from the Bell Harbor International Conference Center on Wednesday. A suspicious gym bag had been found on the roof of the dockside center, only steps from the aircraft carrier Constellation, which was docked temporarily in Seattle. The bag later was found to be harmless.

Bill Gates, Microsoft's chairman, began his presentation at the company's annual financial analysts' meeting on board the carrier and finished it at the center when it was reopened an hour later.

Mr. Gates insisted that the computer software giant was not becoming a media company, despite high-profile ventures such as its MSNBC news operation.

"There's no way you could have more than 25 percent of our revenue even in a five-year time frame coming from these interactive ventures," he said.

He said that of the company's many new media ventures MSNBC, a partnership with General Electric Co.'s NBC television network, was unique because it included a traditional cable channel, but he insisted that Microsoft's interests lay more in its ability to deliver content through software.

For example, he said that the company's Internet Explorer version 4.0, slated for release in the first quarter of next year, would open up new opportunities for delivering news and information to the desktop.

"Certainly some of the content we're doing will be in a premier position to take advantage of that," he said.

Mr. Gates also said Microsoft would relaunch its 11-month-old Microsoft Network on-line service in the fall as an Internet-based service, focusing on seven countries, which he did not name.

He declined to comment on potential revenue or earnings from the content operations, saying only: "In the near term, it's a large negative number, that is for sure." *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Boeing to Purchase Rockwell's Defense And Space Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEAL BEACH, California — Rockwell International Corp., long known for its B-1 bombers and space shuttles, agreed on Thursday to sell the bulk of its aerospace and defense businesses to Boeing Co. in a deal worth about $3.2 billion.

The world's largest maker of jetliners will issue $860 million in stock and assume $2.2 billion in Rockwell debt in the acquisition. Boeing will also assume certain pension obligations.

The sale "fulfills the needs of both companies," said Paul Nisbet, an analyst with JSA Research.

The deal is the latest in a series of post-Cold War consolidations that have come to the defense industry as contractors pursue shares of shrinking global defense budgets. But it comes at an awkward time: Boeing is gearing up for a huge upswing in commercial jet production.

"The timing is lousy," said Jon Kutler, president of Quarterdeck Investment Partners, a Los Angeles merchant bank. But he pointed out that Boeing could not afford to neglect its defense business while competitors consolidated.

Shares in Rockwell rose $2.75, to $55.75, while Boeing rose 62.5 cents, to $89.125.

Philip M. Condit, Boeing's chief executive, said he expected "very, very few layoffs" as a result of the acquisition. Workers whose jobs were eliminated, he said, would be likely to obtain other jobs at Boeing because of the expansion of its commercial aviation business.

Rockwell, based in Seal Beach, California, will be left nearly debt-free to expand in the electronics businesses that it has chosen to concentrate on.

Donald R. Beall, Rockwell's chairman, said he foresaw major new investments for the company.

Ten years ago, two-thirds of Rockwell's revenue came from government defense and space contracts. But the company has since expanded its consumer-electronics and communications businesses.

Defense now accounts for a quarter of the company's business, and Rockwell has become the world's largest maker of semiconductors for fax machines and modems.

Rockwell's aerospace and defense units had sales of $3.2 billion last year. The divisions have about 21,000 employees. Boeing's defense and aerospace unit had 1995 sales of $5.6 billion and about 30,000 employees. The remainder of Rockwell will have annual sales of about $10 billion.

Boeing "has always wanted to have an even split between their commercial and government sides, and their government side has atrophied," Mr. Nisbet said.

Analysts said other deals similar to this one were likely to emerge.

Raytheon Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the largest makers of warplanes, have reportedly been talking about combining operations.

Through mergers, Lockheed Martin Corp. has overtaken McDonnell Douglas as the largest U.S. defense contractor. It was formed by the marriage of Lockheed Corp. and Martin Marietta Corp. and it has since acquired Loral Corp. Another surviving defense contractor, Northrop Grumman Corp., was also was cobbled together from several companies.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. and Japan Fail to Agree On Insurance

Bloomberg Business News

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators ended talks in their dispute over insurance sales with no agreement, a U.S. official involved in the talks said Thursday.

Meanwhile, negotiators continued a final push in parallel talks seeking an opening of Japan's market for computer chips.

The U.S. official, who insisted on anonymity, said the negotiations on insurance trade would resume in another city at a later time, perhaps before the end of this month.

Washington wants Tokyo to lower barriers that limit the variety and pricing of products that non-Japanese insurers can offer.

A major sticking point in the negotiations was the U.S. complaint that Japan has not lived up to commitments made in a 1994 agreement to allow increased foreign competition in the bulk of its insurance markets, life and non-life.

Currently, U.S. insurers are restricted to selling specialty products, such as cancer insurance and certain types of auto policies.

Although U.S. and Japanese negotiators did not resolve their differences over insurance trade, the U.S. official said enough progress was made to warrant resuming talks later. He declined to characterize the nature of progress made so far.

U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky delayed her departure from Vancouver so she and Japanese Trade Minister Shunpei Tsukahara could continuing discussions on semiconductors.

The existing semiconductor agreement, which the U.S. was seeking to renew, expired July 31.

Shell Profit Declines 3.3% As Chemical Sector Slumps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Europe's largest oil company, reported Thursday that second-quarter profit fell 3.3 percent as a plunge in chemicals and a currency loss offset higher oil prices and better refining margins.

The company said profit fell to £1.19 billion ($1.85 billion), excluding one-time items and after-tax adjustments in inventories, from £1.23 billion a year earlier.

While a 50 percent drop in chemicals profits was expected, some investors had expected a rise in overall profit after most big American oil companies and Shell's own U.S. unit reported stronger second-quarter earnings last week.

Peter Nichol, an analyst at Goldman Sachs, said, "The expectations had wound up rather substantially after last week, and a lot of people were disappointed they didn't see the same results they did from Shell Oil in the United States."

Even with the help of a 15 percent rise in profit, to $445 million, at Shell Oil, the parent company's results fell short of the increase many analysts had forecast.

The unexpected earnings drop sent down the price of shares of the group's holding companies. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. stock fell 5.1 guilders to 243.5 guilders ($147) in Amsterdam. Shell Transport & Trading Co. stock fell 21.5 pence (33.5 cents) a share to 901 pence in London.

"This punctures some of the most optimistic expectations," said Nick Antill, an oil industry analyst at BZW Ltd. Investors had become "quite overheated" about Shell, expecting quicker growth and more cost savings than was realistic, he said.

Mr. Nichol said a big factor was a currency loss of £54 million as products sold for U.S. dollars bought fewer British pounds. In the second quarter of 1995, the company had a currency gain of £86 million.

Profits in chemicals, the weakest spot in Shell's earnings, were in line with analysts' forecasts. The unit's operating profit, hurt by a drop in prices, fell to £184 million from £398 million.

Meanwhile, the British oil company Lasmo PLC reported net profit of £47 million for the first half of 1996, up from £22 million a year earlier. Revenue was £358 million, up from £330 million.

Pretax profit for the first half of 1996 was £117 million, up from £81 million in the first half of 1995. Operating profit was £103 million, up from £83 million.

Lasmo said it would continue to pay an annual dividend of 1.25 pence a share. *(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

WALL STREET WATCH

Anti-Bomb Stocks Detect Market Hype

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Companies that make bomb detection devices or sell security services have seen their stocks rise since the crash of TWA Flight 800.

Share prices for such companies as Invision Technologies Inc., Barringer Technologies Inc. and Magal Security Systems Ltd. have doubled, and in some cases tripled, in the past two weeks.

But airlines and airports, main customers for these companies' products, have not been as eager to place orders as investors have been to buy the stock.

Is the market reacting rationally, or are the anti-bomb stocks riding a crest of a purely emotional tide?

Most analysts, and even a few security company executives, suspect there is more hype than business fundamentals at work.

Even though many of these companies are hearing from the Federal Aviation Administration and even a few airlines, they see nothing on the horizon that will prod airlines to fork out millions of dollars for security systems that are not yet required by law.

"These stocks have become the investment du jour," said Alfred Goldman, director of market analysis at A.E. Edwards & Sons. "Greed has taken over the marketplace — not any analysis of earnings or potential profit margins."

Sanjay Jain, an analyst with Donald & Company Securities, points to Invision Technologies, a company whose stock had been trading at around $11 before the Trans World Airline crash, at one point soared above $30, and on Thursday fell $1 to close at $19.75.

Even the companies concede that Wall Street in its feeding frenzy may be getting empty calories. Invision's $1 million CTX 5000 bomb detection device, which uses technology like that of medical

See STREET, Page 14

Fed Unveils Plan to Lift Glass-Steagall Barriers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has proposed easing the 63-year-old law that keeps U.S. banks from competing in the securities business, proposing rules that would allow some of the largest banking companies to greatly expand the business they conduct on Wall Street.

The proposals, announced Wednesday, would amend the Glass-Steagall Act to allow securities subsidiaries of bank holding companies to generate as much as 25 percent of their revenue from underwriting and dealing in stocks and many types of bonds, compared with a current limit of 10 percent, and would dismantle or reduce some of the barriers that banking companies have had to keep between their banking and securities operations.

Other major changes would include easing restrictions on the two operations' sharing of employees and directors and allowing banks to help market the activities of the securities subsidiary. Banking-industry executives said they expected the proposals to be adopted.

The U.S. central bank took up the issue after an attempt to change the law bogged down in Congress this spring.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 1

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6536	2.574	1.1218	0.3304	0.1099*	—	5.440*	1.3767	1.549*	1.2045	1.316*
Brussels	30.4025	47.275	20.6125	6.074	2.0002*	18.371	—	25.295	0.2825	22.13	24.2475*
Frankfurt	1.4746	2.2952	—	0.2945	0.9708*	0.8913	4.8516*	1.2265	1.3782*	1.0729	1.1719*
London (a)	1.558	—	2.2943	7.7909	2,358.78	2.5731	47.2915	1.889	166.32	2.1376	195.725
Madrid	125.813	195.803	85.326	25.122	8.284*	76.052	4.1396	104.88	117.394*	91.563	—
Milan	1,518.10	2,366.40	1,029.45	303.08	—	919.19	49.971	1,261.90	14.136	1,105.72	12.084
New York (b)	—	1.5529a	1.4759	5.0115	1,518.00	1.6549	30.44	1.2085	107.18	1.3742	125.78
Paris	5.008	7.794	3.3964	—	0.3298*	3.0273	0.1648	4.1716	4.673*	3.6446	3.98*
Tokyo	106.55	165.89	72.38	21.33	0.703	64.51	3.5119	89.05	—	77.46	0.8475
Toronto	1.3733	2.1387	0.9304	0.274	0.8904*	0.829	0.4512*	1.1425	1.2816*	—	1.09*
Zurich					Closed						
1 ECU	1.294	0.8302	1.9016	6.4559	1,965.70	2.1342	39.1959	1.588	138.227	1.779	162.322
1 SDR	1.4637	0.9405	2.1583	N.Q.	2,223.01	2.4233	44.489	N.Q.	156.089	2.0148	184.172

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9881	Greek drac.	235.18	Mex. peso	7.582	S. Afr. rand	4.508
Australian $	1.292	Hong Kong $	7.734	N. Zealand $	1.4592	S. Kor. won	812.40
Austrian sch.	10.365	Hung. forint	151.97	Norw. krone	6.363	Swed. krona	6.5833
Brazil real	1.024	Indian rupee	35.66	Phil. peso	26.22	Taiwan $	27.51
Chinese yuan	8.3407	Indo. rupiah	2350.25	Polish zloty	2.70	Thai baht	25.27
Czech koruna	26.37	Irish £	0.6182	Port. escudo	151.73	Turkish lira	83003.
Danish krone	5.6965	Israeli shek.	3.153	Russ ruble	5212.	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuwaiti dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	472.75
Fin. markka	4.4897	Malay. ring.	2.4941	Sing. $	1.414		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5550	1.5550	1.5550	Japanese yen	106.61	106.14	105.71
Canadian dollar	1.3738	1.3725	1.3712	Swiss franc	1.1987	1.1955	1.1924
Deutsche mark	1.4716	1.4686	1.4658				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Aug. 1

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5⅜ - 5 7/16	3¼ - 3⅜	2⅛ - 2¼	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	7/16 - ½	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3¼ - 3⅜	2⅜ - 2½	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	½ - ¾	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
6-month	5½ - 5⅝	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	¾ - ⅞	4⅜ - 4½
1-year	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	1 - 1⅛	4½ - 4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	6.00	7.00
3-month CDs	5.12	6.13
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.11	5.17
1-year Treasury bill	5.43	5.52
2-year Treasury bill	6.06	6.21
5-year Treasury note	6.40	6.56
7-year Treasury note	6.50	6.65
10-year Treasury note	6.64	6.79
30-year Treasury bond	6.84	6.97
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.83	4.83
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.42
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.78	0.78
6-month interbank	0.88	0.91
10-year Govt bond	3.33	3.31
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.37	3.25
1-month interbank	3.38	3.38
3-month interbank	3.40	3.40
6-month interbank	3.43	3.43
10-year Bond	6.35	6.37

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5⅝	5 11/16
1-month interbank	5¾	5¾
3-month interbank	5¾	5¾
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 13/16
10-year Gilt	7.84	7.90
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3⅝	3½
1-month interbank	3 11/16	3¾
3-month interbank	3 11/16	3 11/16
6-month interbank	3¾	3 13/16
10-year OAT	6.50	6.41

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich		Closed	
London	386.65	386.25	+ 0.95
New York	393.10	392.10	—1.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)

Source: Reuters.

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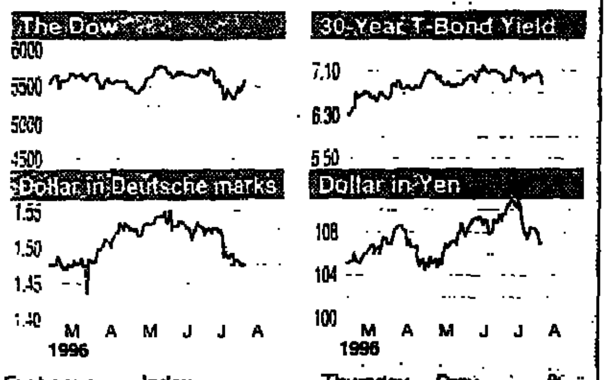

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5594.75	5528.91	+1.19
NYSE	S&P 500	650.02	639.95	+1.57
NYSE	S&P 100	627.33	616.35	+1.78
NYSE	Composite	347.78	342.70	+1.48
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1096.96	1079.04	+1.66
AMEX	Market Value	544.12	539.50	+0.86
Toronto	TSE Index	4952.97	4929.15	+0.48
São Paulo	Bovespa	62989.60	61922.80	+1.72
Mexico City	Bolsa	3118.35	3007.24	+3.69
Buenos Aires	Merval	535.76	529.09	+1.26
Santiago	IPSA General	5510.59	5516.34	-0.10
Caracas	Capital General	4254.36	4185.32	+1.65

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Firms Savor Savings on Health

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. companies can afford to give big wage increases to workers because their cost of providing medical benefits is plummeting and productivity is rising, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said.

"It is possible for employers to provide more generous wages and salaries — and they are doing so — given the dramatic drop in health-care benefit costs," Mr. Reich said Wednesday at a briefing for reporters. Asked whether raises could be even bigger than they are now without spurring inflation, Mr. Reich replied they could because of improvements in productivity.

Mr. Reich's comments represent not only a form of election-year jawboning in favor of higher wages, but also provide fresh fuel for the debate over whether the economy is growing too fast.

Some economists at the Federal Reserve and on Wall Street fear inflationary pressures are rising, and they cite the recent uptick in wages as support for the view that the Fed needs to dampen demand by driving interest rates higher. Mr. Reich dismissed the inflation jitters and suggested that wages should be rising even faster — although he emphasized that his remarks refer to what employers "can do" rather than what they "should do."

Mr. Reich's comments came as his department released a report on the sharp fall in the cost of employer-provided health insurance. The report showed that while wages rose 3.2 percent over the year ended June 30, exceeding the 2.8 percent inflation rate, and rising at an accelerating pace in the first six months of 1996, company-paid health benefits rose just 0.1 percent over the 12-month period.

In "real," or inflation-adjusted terms, the cost to companies of providing medical benefits is falling appreciably, Mr. Reich noted.

The decline is caused by several factors, according to the department's report, prepared by its chief economist, Lisa Lynch. The first is a rapid shift by companies to lower-cost managed care, such as health maintenance organizations, with 50 percent of employers using such systems in 1993, compared with 5 percent in 1984.

The second factor is an increase in the share of premium costs paid by employees for company-paid health insurance, to 16 percent in 1994 from 13.7 percent in 1987.

The third is a decline in the number of full-time employees participating in company-paid medical plans, to 82 percent in 1993 from 96 percent 10 years earlier.

"Which of those factors is dominant is extremely difficult to tell," Mr. Reich said. "But these data make clear that there's a lot of cost shifting going on," reversing the pattern of just a few years ago when health-insurance costs were the fastest-rising component of compensation.

Thus, the "very healthy pace" of wage boosts can easily be justified, Mr. Reich said. He noted that boosts in productivity, or output per hour, which rose at a 2.1 percent annual rate in the non-farm business sector in the first quarter, have allowed unit labor costs to rise slowly.

STREET: *Firms Detect Market Hype*

Continued from Page 13

CAT scans to spot suspicious densities of items inside luggage, is the only bomb detection device to have certification from the Federal Aviation Administration. Last year, Invision sold five of the devices to domestic airlines and 20 to overseas carriers.

"We do have the fundamentals to be a healthy, growing market over the next few years," said Sergio Magistri, Invision's president. "But yes, much of the stock increase was based on hype."

■ Dow Rises as Rates Fall

U.S. stocks surged for a third day on Thursday as Treasury bond yields sank to a 10-week low, boosting confidence that corporate profits will keep on growing, wire services reported from New York.

A pair of economic reports showing no pickup in inflation reassured stock investors that the Federal Reserve will not raise interest rates this month. If corporate borrowing

U.S. STOCKS

costs do not rise and bond yields keep falling, investors might regain their enthusiasm for stocks, analysts said.

When investors are less concerned that rates are rising, "a ton of money flows back into stocks," said Cummins Catherwood, a money manager at Rutherford, Brown & Catherwood.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 65.84 to 5,594.75, twice triggering New York Stock Exchange limits on computer-guided trading. The 30-stock average has rebounded 424.63 points, or 8.2 percent, since falling to a six-month low of 5,182.7 on July 16.

In the broader market, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index advanced 10.06 to 650.01, capping its largest three-day advance since mid-May. The Nasdaq composite index climbed to 1,096.96, up 16.37.

Advancing stocks outpaced declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange by more than a 3-to-1 ratio.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond plummeted as much as 15 basis points to 6.82 percent, their lowest since May 22 — the last day the Dow industrials reached a record — before ending at 6.84 percent.

Oil equipment and drilling, financial and steel stocks notched some of the largest percentage gains. Rockwell International Corp. and Boeing Co. jumped after Boeing agreed to buy Rockwell's defense and aerospace units for $3.2 billion.

Steel stocks had their best single day since March 11 as Salomon Brothers raised its investment opinion on five steel producers because of the outlook for better-than-expected earnings, little new capacity and lower inventories.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. rose ⅛ to 10¼, LTV Corp. gained ½ to 11⅞, National Steel Corp. advanced ⅝ to 10½ and Steel Technologies Inc. surged ⅞ to 12.

A pair of economic reports made investors more optimistic that inflation was under control and that interest rates could fall.

The economy grew at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said, faster than the first quarter's 2 percent pace. An important indicator of inflation rose just 1.8 percent, easing concern that the Fed would soon raise interest rates.

"Earnings still look good going forward, as the economy continues to move along nicely," said Dan Egan, a money manager at Provident Capital Management.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Very briefly:

Commuter Rail Line for New Jersey

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts (Bloomberg) — A joint venture of Raytheon Co. and Japan's Itochu Corp. is poised to receive a $1.26 billion contract to build and operate a New Jersey commuter rail line, the first such agreement of its kind in the United States.

The accord would require the group to design, build, operate and maintain an initial 10-mile (16 kilometers) segment of the planned 20.5-mile line. The use of a single provider for all four services marks the first time such a contract was reached for a major U.S. transit project.

The project would create a line running from Ridgefield in Bergen County to Bayonne in Hudson County. The Raytheon group, by the end of 1999, would build the first 10-mile segment, which would run from Bayonne and Jersey City to the Hoboken Terminal.

New Agreement for Steelworkers

STERLING, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Northwestern Steel & Wire Co. and the United Steelworkers of America said they reached a new, four-year labor agreement covering about 1,900 employees in Illinois and Texas. The previous labor contracts expired at midnight Wednesday.

• **Mexico's Finance Ministry** said it hoped to persuade the International Monetary Fund to extend its deadline for using $4.84 billion in loans. The deadline is August 15 for the funds, part of an international rescue project.

• **Venezolana de Prerreducidos Caroni CA** said net income for the quarter ending June 30 rose 52 percent, to 1.80 billion bolivars ($3.8 million) from 1.18 billion bolivars in the year-earlier period.

• **GTE Corp.** said it planned to hire 500 managers in the Dallas area by the end of next year to keep up with its foray into the long-distance telephone business. GTE was the first local phone service provide to enter long- distance markets under the new telecommunications reform bill. *Bloomberg*

Executive Quits Silicon for @Home

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Silicon Graphics Inc.'s president and chief operating officer, Thomas A. Jermoluk, has resigned.

The computer maker said Wednesday that Mr. Jermoluk, 40, would become chairman, president and chief executive of @Home Corp., a company that is developing technology to deliver Internet services over cable-television lines.

Mr. Jermoluk succeeds Will Hearst, a scion of the Hearst publishing empire and a partner in the venture capital firm Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, which, along with Tele-Communications Inc., provided @Home's initial financing. Mr. Hearst will become vice chairman.

Edward R. McCracken, the company's chairman and chief executive, will assume Mr. Jermoluk's duties.

Silicon Graphics shares fell $3.375, to $22.635 in afternoon trading on Thursday despite the fact that the company announced better-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings. The announcements came after the market closed Wednesday.

"A senior guy leaving is never good news, no matter how you couch it," said Doug van Dorsten, an analyst with Hambrecht & Quist.

Soaring Bond Prices and a Stock Rally Provide Support to the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher Thursday, following U.S. stocks and bonds higher after reports on the American economy temporarily reassured investors that inflation remained benign.

But the dollar's advance was muted by the mixed signals from the latest batch of U.S. economic data, which showed the strongest growth in two years this spring and unexpected softness in U.S. manufacturing in July.

Traders were also reluctant to buy the dollar aggressively ahead of the release on Friday by the Labor Department of July unemployment data, considered the freshest look at the economy's health. If it shows a surge in jobs suggesting higher inflation, that could unsettle the markets and hurt the dollar.

"The data that came out this morning was certainly good for the bond market and stock market, but the dollar didn't move up that

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

much because we still have those unemployment numbers," said Cynthia Johnson, managing director of foreign exchange at the New York office of CIBC Wood Gundy.

The dollar finished at 1.4759 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4728 DM at the close Wednesday, and at 107.100 yen, compared with 106.875 yen. The currency also stood at 5.0115 French francs, up from 4.9960 francs, and at 1.2015 Swiss francs, compared with 1.1975. The pound fell to $1.5529 from $1.5566.

The dollar initially fell on the report from the National Association of Purchasing Management, which provided fodder for those who think the economy's growth is slowing. The group's index came in at 50.2 percent, lower than expectations. Stocks and bonds jumped on the weakened case for an immediate interest-rate increase.

The government also announced that gross domestic product grew at a robust annual rate of 4.2 percent in the second quarter, but that news had no great impact because it was more or less in line with forecasts, analysts said.

The chance that the Federal Reserve Board will raise rates "looks more remote, and that's negative for the dollar," said Ron Leven, a strategist at Morgan Guaranty Bank. "But the NAPM report was good for the stock and bond markets, so that's supporting the dollar."

Rising securities prices help the currency because foreign investors need dollars to buy them. Still, some traders said the dollar was unlikely to rally much further if the chances for increased U.S. rates keep fading.

"Given all the fireworks in the bond and equity markets, the dollar's performance has been a bit disappointing," said Paul Megyessi of Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.

(AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
InefMkt	96	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
Intelcm	2019	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
InCtPd	1561	3⅛	2 15/16	2 15/16	—
InterDig	2155	7 5/16	6¾	7 5/16	+7/16
ecInfrine	921	1 3/16	1	1 1/16	—
Intrmagn	330	14¼	13½	13⅝	—⅝
IRIS	102	8½	8	8¼	—⅛
IonLaser	176	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+⅜
IvaxCp	5582	15¼	14½	14⅞	+⅛
JTS Corp	2992	5⅝	5 5/16	5⅝	—1/16
JanBell	440	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Jonelnt	109	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
KFx Inc	224	6	5¾	6	+⅛
KV Ph B	249	9	8⅝	8 15/16	+3/16
KV Ph A	923	8 15/16	8½	8 11/16	+11/16
Keane	485	39⅝	37¾	38½	+1
KeyEng	80	8 9/16	8	8⅝	—
Kirby	174	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
KnogNA	82	9	8¼	8⅝	—⅝
KoorEq	907	14	13¼	13⅝	—
LaRBiol	316	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	—
LaBarg	268	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
LsrTech	208	5	4⅝	4⅞	—
LsrTc wt	550	1	1 1/16	⅞	—3/16
LehSTC wt	172	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
LitVern	97	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
Lumex	87	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
MC Shp	165	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Magellan	1678	19⅞	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜
MaximPh n	930	9¼	9	9⅛	+3/16
MaximP wt	396	2½	2 7/16	2½	—1/16
Maxam	171	40⅞	39¾	40½	+½
Medeva	160	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
Media	1603	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	—⅝
MediaLog	337	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+3/16
Media	177	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
MercAir	166	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
MerPro s	90	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
Metromdia	472	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+⅜
Microtel	189	⅞	¾	¾	—
MS IGT	87	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
MSNK 97wt	129	9¼	8¾	9¼	+⅜
Muniyst	550	9 1/16	8⅞	9	+1/16
MunyAZ	73	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—
Myersind	165	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	+⅝
NTNCom	438	5⅝	5 5/16	5¼	—1/16
Nabors	2373	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
NatBev	87	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
NtPoint s	114	10	9½	9½	—½
NatAir	88	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—
NY Times	1083	29½	29	29⅜	+⅛
NA Vacc	1585	16⅞	16	16¼	+⅛
Novavx n	342	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
OmniMult	213	5⅞	5 15/16	5⅞	—
Oncor	263	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
Oncormd	248	4 11/16	4⅝	4½	+1/16
Organon s	1229	15⅞	15	15½	—⅜
PGECap pf	99	24⅝	24¼	24½	+⅜
PLC Sys	638	16⅝	16	16¼	—⅛
PMC CT	716	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
PacGult	131	17⅞	17	17⅛	—
PacnC	431	10½	9⅝	10¼	+⅝
PegGlo	2974	12½	11¾	12¼	+⅜
PinPE	83	20⅛	19½	20	+⅛
PennaC	135	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
PhxNet	496	4 9/16	4 11/16	4⅜	—
PittwayA s	93	42⅞	42⅜	42½	+⅜
PlnRsc	3372	13½	13	13⅝	-1
Polyph	471	2½	2⅜	2 7/16	+1/16
Polyvisn	137	⅞	11/16	11/16	—1/16
PortSys	87	¼	3/16	¼	+1/16
Pramth	280	6 7/16	5¾	6	—7/16
ProdLg	7875	13⅛	12½	13⅜	+1⅜
Pricell s	2037	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
PsycCp	377	7⅝	6⅞	7 5/16	+⅜
ecPyrocp	217	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
RF Pow	464	4⅝	4	4⅛	—⅛
RedGold	315	1⅝	1 11/16	1 11/16	—
Relac	93	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	—
RexdBel	570	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Rexn	177	3⅝	3½	3 9/16	+1/16
Riser	732	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
Riveran n	608	16½	15 15/16	16⅜	+1
RoyalO g	1004	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	—1/16
SC Bca	759	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—
SOI s	84	1 5/16	1	1 1/16	—1/16
Schelb	119	7⅛	6⅞	7	—
Schult	108	17	16¾	17	+⅛
ShefldMd	404	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+1/16
ShrCm s	324	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
Sifco	237	3	2⅞	3	—
Silco	132	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
SmlTech	120	7	6⅞	7	—
SmtBln	93	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
SmtBmM	444	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+⅛
ecSolgen	207	1	⅞	1	+1/16
SCEd pfG	96	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
SPDR	11135	65 9/16	64 11/16	65⅝	+1⅜
SP Mid	1651	44⅞	43 9/16	44⅝	+1 1/16
StraCmp	146	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
Sulcus	87	2 9/16	2⅜	2½	—
SuprSrg	111	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Supmind	155	6½	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
SuretyC	143	4⅝	4⅜	4½	—⅛
TabPrd	135	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Tasty	85	11⅝	11⅝	11½	—⅛
Techa	95	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
Technitrl	101	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	+⅝
TejaR	117	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—
TelDta	522	40⅛	38⅝	39⅛	-1⅛
TexarkF	604	15½	15⅛	15½	+3/16
TexBiotch	341	2 9/16	2 7/16	2½	—1/16
Thermed	777	27⅛	26	26⅝	+⅜
ThCars s	932	31⅞	30⅝	31½	—½
ThmEco	85	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
ThmFib s	1132	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
Thrinst	126	34⅛	33½	34⅛	—½
ThrOptk n	152	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Thrmolse	409	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	-1
Thmotrv	643	38⅜	35⅛	38⅛	+3⅛
Thrmwd	158	2	1 15/16	1 15/16	—1/16
Tipperry	1177	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
TopSrce	2823	4 7/16	3 15/16	4 5/16	+5/16
TotPet	161	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
TWA	10865	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
Tranzcos	155	5 9/16	5¼	5⅛	+⅛
TreaMed n	88	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+½
TubMex	2187	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	—1/16
TurnB A	267	26½	25⅝	26½	+⅝
TurnB B	786	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜	+⅝
US Alc	634	2¼	2⅛	2 3/16	—1/16
Unigsa	134	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+⅛
Unilab	1280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unimar	176	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—
USBiosci s	1009	10½	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
US Cell	19042	33⅝	30	30⅝	+⅝
VKFLO	97	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Vt SeiS	321	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅛
Viacom	1297	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
ViacB	9471	35⅜	34⅝	35	—
Viac wtC	1333	⅝	9/16	⅝	—1/16
Viac wtE	135	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	—
VoyMN2	114	12⅜	12½	12⅝	—
WRIT	201	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
WIRET	152	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	—⅛
WirelssT s	491	10⅞	9⅞	9 15/16	+⅜

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5534.09	5607.33	5524.10	5594.75	+65.84
Trans	2005.11	2024.23	1999.12	2018.81	+10.85
Util	205.07	209.26	204.86	208.08	+2.94
Comp	1761.37	1782.22	1760.10	1779.39	+18.23

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today Close
Industrials	758.83	750.05	757.93	769.54
Transp.	483.55	480.40	482.94	485.64
Utilities	185.31	184.13	184.78	187.27
Finance	65.84	65.28	65.80	67.10
SP 500	640.54	633.74	639.95	650.02
SP 100	617.53	610.52	616.35	627.33

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	348.00	342.62	347.78	+5.08
Industrials	440.85	434.10	440.49	+6.31
Transp.	313.77	310.35	313.78	+1.79
Utility	244.72	240.42	244.44	+3.72
Finance	294.76	289.83	294.76	+4.79

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1097.72	1081.16	1096.96	+16.37
Industrials	999.58	987.27	998.85	+11.79
Banks	1072.38	1067.91	1072.38	+3.67
Insurance	1229.90	1219.18	1229.90	+12.93
Finance	1287.66	1273.58	1287.66	+14.02
Transp	826.77	816.08	826.21	+10.33

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
544.15	539.32	544.12	+4.62

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.57	—0.07
10 Utilities	98.09	—0.32
10 Industrials	105.06	+0.20

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	53475	53⅝	52¼	52⅞	+⅝
GlaxoWel	47524	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
TECO	45711	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+½
K mart	45654	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
FedNM	41961	33½	31⅝	33⅛	+1½
SlcnGph	38113	23⅞	22⅛	22½	—3⅜
PepsiCo s	35531	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+⅛
BayNtwk s	35065	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+⅝
BankAm	33292	82	79⅝	81⅞	+2⅛
FordM	32805	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝	+1⅛
CocaCl s	32597	48⅛	46⅝	47⅞	+1
Compaq	32000	55½	54⅛	55¼	+⅜
LabCp	31492	6⅛	4⅛	4⅝	—2⅛
IBM	31121	109	107⅛	107½	—
HewlPk s	28873	44½	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	100964	77½	74⅞	77	+1⅛
Cisco s	77549	54½	52	53⅝	+2
Microsoft	59895	120⅝	117⅝	120⅜	+2⅛
ApldMat s	50372	24	23⅛	23⅞	—
Atmel s	44934	29⅛	27⅜	29¼	+1⅛
Adaptec	44495	45½	42	45⅛	+4
SunMic s	43288	56½	54	56	+1⅝
TelCmA s	43065	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
WorldCm s	40162	27⅛	25⅝	26⅞	+1
Iomega s	38382	17⅞	16⅜	17¼	+⅜
Arakis	37492	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Oracle s	36994	39⅛	38⅛	39¼	+⅝
Xilinx s	34482	34⅛	32⅝	34¼	+1⅛
TeleTech n	34193	18	15½	16⅛	—
Chiron	33637	82⅝	76⅜	77¼	—10⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
XCL Ltd	23992	⅛	1/16	⅛	—1/16
US Cell	19042	33⅝	30	30⅝	+⅝
SPDR	11135	65 9/16	64 11/16	65⅝	+1⅜
EchoBav	10993	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
TWA	10865	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
GldStarR	10158	15⅛	13⅝	15½	+2½
ViacB	9471	35⅝	34⅝	35	—
Ampex n	5994	7⅛	6⅝	6 15/16	+1/16
IvaxCp	5582	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
BemaGold	5487	4 9/16	4⅜	4⅜	—1/16

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1988	1565
Declined	550	889
Unchanged	659	708
Total issues	3197	3162
New Highs	67	32
New Lows	41	50

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2212	2212
Declined	1527	1562
Unchanged	1873	1836
Total issues	5612	5610
New Highs	49	44
New Lows	103	123

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	309	331
Declined	228	200
Unchanged	191	194
Total issues	728	725
New Highs	11	10
New Lows	19	7

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	438.94	475.08
Amex	21.00	24.12
Nasdaq	466.33	481.22

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Alliance CapMgt	-	.53	8-15	8-22
BearStearn adjcfA	-	.7125	9-30	10-15
Pilgrim Am Asia A	-	.016	7-31	8-20
Southern Peru	-	.28	8-15	9-3
INCREASED				
Blkrk CA Inv Qual	M	.07	8-15	8-30
Consol-Tomoka	S	.30	8-12	8-26
Harveys Casino	Q	.05	8-15	9-1
Irvine Apartment	Q	.365	8-9	8-30
Schultz Sav-O.	Q	.10	8-16	8-30
Titan Hold	Q	.08	8-12	8-21
SPECIAL				
CFS Group	g	.10	8-12	8-26
INITIAL				
Assoc Fst Cap	-	.10	8-15	9-3
Avon Products n	-	.29	8-16	9-3
Schuller Corp	-	.03	9-25	10-10
REGULAR				
ASA Ltd	Q	.30	8-16	8-23
Ambac Inc	Q	.15	8-12	9-4
AmeriGas Prtnrs	Q	.55	8-9	8-16
Bear Stearns	Q	.15	8-16	8-30
Brascan Ltd A	g	.26	11-1	11-30
CPI Corp	Q	.14	8-12	8-26
Cameco Corp	g	.125	9-30	10-15
Coastal Corp	Q	.10	8-30	10-1
Daniel Ind	Q	.045	9-6	9-27
Dynamics Cp Am	S	.10	8-9	9-4
Engelhard Corp	Q	.09	9-16	9-30
Foremost Corp	Q	.27	8-15	9-16
GTE Corp	Q	.47	8-22	10-1
Hancock Pat PfDv	M	.096	8-14	8-29
Hardinge Inc	Q	.17	8-28	9-10
IPC Hold	Q	.2875	9-10	9-26
Intrav Inc	Q	.125	8-30	9-16
Kimberly Clark	Q	.46	9-6	10-2
LI Light	Q	.445	9-18	10-1
MA Health & Ed	M	.059	8-15	8-30
Martrans Inc	Q	.075	8-26	9-11
Mid Iowa Fin	Q	.02	8-5	8-20
Mueller,Paul	Q	.50	8-19	9-13
Muni Advntg Fd	M	.065	8-20	9-4
NN Ball	Q	.08	8-15	8-26
Nth Am Svgs	Q	.156	8-9	8-30
Oasis Residential	Q	.435	8-9	8-20
Peerless Mfg	Q	.125	8-16	8-30
Petro-Cda	g	.05	9-3	10-1
Provena Foods	Q	.025	9-10	9-30
Sizeler Prop	Q	.22	8-20	9-4
Standex Intl	Q	.18	8-12	8-24
Stant Corp	Q	.02	9-13	9-27
Virginia Beach	Q	.04	8-16	8-30
Westinghouse El	Q	.05	8-5	9-1
Wolohan Lumber	Q	.07	9-1	10-1

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Aug. 1, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.61½	3.55	3.60½	+0.06¼	69,339
Dec 96	3.29	3.20	3.28¾	+0.07	166,170
Mar 97	3.37	3.28	3.36¾	+0.08¼	35,782
May 97	3.42	3.36½	3.41¾	+0.08¼	11,282
Jul 97	3.41½	3.38	3.41¼	+0.06½	8,622
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 37,716					
Wed's open int 298,997 off 220					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Aug 96	245.20	242.00	244.50	+1.60	15,892
Sep 96	241.30	239.30	240.20	+1.40	14,997
Oct 96	235.50	233.50	235.20	+3.00	6,911
Dec 96	234.50	231.00	234.20	+4.80	25,854
Jan 97	234.00	231.00	233.60	+4.30	3,968
Mar 97	233.50	230.50	233.50	+4.40	3,580
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 14,887					
Wed's open int 75,439 off 211					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug 96	24.63	24.42	24.62	+0.37	5,257
Sep 96	24.82	24.48	24.79	+0.34	18,532
Oct 96	25.03	24.80	24.97	+0.32	11,253
Dec 96	25.48	25.20	25.37	+0.27	33,718
Jan 97	25.60	25.44	25.52	+0.23	4,079
Mar 97	25.95	25.75	25.80	+0.20	3,853
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 22,376					
Wed's open int 80,224 off 761					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Aug 96	7.80	7.66	7.79½	+0.13¼	12,824
Sep 96	7.61	7.49½	7.60¼	+0.13¼	14,120
Nov 96	7.47	7.35½	7.46½	+0.13½	110,740
Jan 97	7.55	7.46	7.54¾	+0.14	16,006
Mar 97	7.60	7.52½	7.59½	+0.12¾	7,161
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 34,318					
Wed's open int 174,205 off 1132					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.47	4.37¼	4.46	+0.06	26,333
Dec 96	4.51	4.43	4.50	+0.05¼	31,604
Mar 97	4.49½	4.45½	4.48¼	+0.05¼	6,490
May 97	4.23	4.19	4.22¾	+0.04¾	217
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 11,527					
Wed's open int 67,196 off 508					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	66.77	65.42	66.62	+1.35	21,472
Oct 96	69.95	68.45	69.37	+0.82	37,086
Dec 96	67.60	66.42	67.27	-0.90	19,008
Feb 97	65.50	64.42	65.35	+0.73	12,462
Apr 97	66.80	66.35	66.77	+0.42	4,846
Jun 97	65.10	64.55	65.05	-0.50	2,185
Est. sales 23,109 Wed's. sales 14,780					
Wed's open int 99,838 off 43					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	62.85	61.60	62.67	+0.90	4,506
Sep 96	63.00	61.50	62.72	+1.07	2,777
Oct 96	63.12	61.47	62.92	+1.30	6,205
Nov 96	63.85	62.50	63.85	+1.15	2,451
Jan 97	64.00	63.00	63.95	+0.90	1,103
Mar 97	63.50	63.05	63.45	+0.75	497
Est. sales 4,206 Wed's. sales 2,160					
Wed's open int 18,751 off 168					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	59.77	58.80	59.42	+0.70	6,232
Oct 96	54.50	53.70	54.40	+0.78	13,123
Dec 96	55.85	55.05	55.80	+0.63	8,566
Feb 97	76.40	75.55	76.37	+0.67	2,482
Apr 97	74.15	73.32	74.12	+0.80	900
Jun 97	78.75	78.30	78.60	+0.30	925
Est. sales 7,861 Wed's. sales 7,048					
Wed's open int 32,537 off 584					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	96.47	95.20	96.47	+2.00	3,150
Feb 97	83.70	81.65	83.70	+2.00	2,902
Mar 97	83.40	81.25	83.35	+1.70	194
May 97	83.37	81.65	83.25	+1.20	115
Jul 97			82.90	+1.00	14
Aug 97			82.25		2
Est. sales 2,578 Wed's. sales 3,332					
Wed's open int 6,377 up 169					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1347	1322	1343	+10	20,997
Dec 96	1387	1363	1381	+9	19,100
Mar 97	1417	1399	1410	+3	14,943
May 97	1435	1420	1430	+7	7,742
Jul 97	1435	1435	1448	+10	5,939
Est. sales 7,595 Wed's. sales 14,400					
Wed's open int 16,389 off 6411					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	107.40	105.40	106.70	+0.30	14,786
Dec 96	101.50	99.80	101.00	+0.35	8,770
Mar 97	99.70	98.00	99.10	+0.30	3,444
May 97	100.00	99.75	99.70	-0.30	938
Est. sales 2,682 Wed's. sales 7,142					
Wed's open int 28,604 off 63					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	11.80	11.69	11.78	+0.08	71,024
Mar 97	11.49	11.41	11.49	+0.07	42,888
May 97	11.22	11.14	11.21	+0.05	16,046
Jul 97	10.97	10.92	10.95	+0.05	12,856
Est. sales 9,978 Wed's. sales 26,028					
Wed's open int 190,748 off 2688					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	116.75	115.50	115.75	-0.85	11,354
Nov 96	114.80	112.80	113.15	-0.65	3,815
Jan 97	113.20	112.40	112.65	-0.45	4,263
Mar 97	113.80	113.50	113.75	-0.45	732
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,530					
Wed's open int 20,666 up 153					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Aug 96	387.60	386.00	386.40	-1.10	4,677
Sep 96	389.00	389.00	387.90	-1.30	3
Oct 96	390.50	389.00	389.40	-1.10	14,629
Dec 96	393.10	391.80	392.10	-1.00	78,811
Feb 97	395.60	394.80	394.70	-1.10	9,167
Apr 97	397.60	397.50	397.20	-1.10	6,438
Jun 97	400.30	399.70	399.90	-1.20	9,367
Aug 97	403.50	403.50	402.60	-1.30	3,358
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales					
Wed's open int 165,237 off 4147					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	93.50	93.00	93.00	-1.00	2,742
Sep 96	93.85	91.90	92.45	-0.75	17,428
Oct 96	93.10	91.90	91.80	-0.75	1,366
Nov 96	92.00	91.00	91.20	-0.70	1,172
Dec 96	91.70	90.10	90.55	-0.70	14,484
Jan 97	90.90	90.00	90.20	-0.90	980
Feb 97	90.90	98.50	89.85	-0.35	756
Mar 97	90.50	89.30	89.55	-0.50	5,643
Apr 97	90.50	90.50	89.50	-0.50	429
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales					
Wed's open int 55,339 up 396					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Aug 96			508.4	-3.8	5
Sep 96	516.0	510.0	511.0	-3.8	60,806
Oct 96			513.5		
Dec 96	523.5	518.0	518.9	-4.0	25,926
Jan 97			522.2	-4.0	20
Mar 97	528.0	528.0	527.0	-4.3	7,517
May 97			532.3	-4.3	5,517
Jul 97	538.0	538.0	537.5	-4.3	4,117
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales					
Wed's open int 106,529 off 135					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	412.00	407.00	409.10	+1.90	19,158
Jan 97	412.00	409.50	411.50	+1.90	3,059
Apr 97	415.00	413.50	413.90	+1.60	2,373
Jul 97	418.00	416.50	416.60	+1.60	156
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 3,544					
Wed's open int 24,746 up 37					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1490¾	1491½	1500½	1501½
Forward	1525.00	1526.00	1536.00	1537.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2060.00	2063.00	2025.00	2030.00
Forward	1960.00	1961.00	1950.00	1951.00
Lead				
Spot	801.00	802.00	806.00	807.00
Forward	806.00	807.00	812.00	813.00
Nickel				
Spot	6895.00	6905.00	6925.00	6935.00
Forward	7010.00	7015.00	7040.00	7050.00
Tin				
Spot	6170.00	6180.00	6065.00	6075.00
Forward	6235.00	6240.00	6130.00	6135.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1019.00	1020.00	1027½	1028½
Forward	1045.00	1046.00	1054.00	1055.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
UST. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.84	94.73	94.82	+0.10	7,590
Dec 96	94.69	94.52	94.67	+0.14	1,741
Mar 97	94.54	94.48	94.50	+0.13	401
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 414					
Wed's open int 9,732 off 118					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-12	105-10	106-03	+ 215	165,709
Dec 96	105-275	105-185	105-27	+ 22	6,495
Mar 97			105-115	+ 22	
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 43,105					
Wed's open int 172,304 off 3381					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	108-19	106-31	108-06	+ 1 02	253,514
Dec 96	107-30	106-12	107-19	+ 1 02	20,799
Mar 97			107-08	+ 1 03	1,901
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 64,729					
Wed's open int 316,218 up 2507					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	111-00	108-28	110-22	+ 1 18	437,402
Dec 96	110-12	108-13	110-05	+ 1 18	71,169
Mar 97	109-25	108-08	109-24	+ 1 18	3,930
Jun 97	109-11	109-08	109-11	+ 1 18	1,755
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 272,344					
Wed's open int 464,426 up 8876					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	107-18	106-20	107-12	+ 0-13	139,517
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	106-18	+ 0-13	756
Est. sales: 57,482. Prev. sales: 32,926					
Prev. open int.: 140,273 up 403					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	97.34	96.85	97.26	+ 0.21	234,397
Dec96	96.36	95.99	96.37	+ 0.22	10,653
Est. sales: 132,967. Prev. sales: 123,078					
Prev. open int.: 245,044 off 1,245					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	123.40	123.00	123.32	+0.04	188,208
Dec 96	122.00	121.72	121.98	+0.06	34,023
Mar 97	121.70	121.56	121.74	+0.04	4,807
Est. volume: 123,077. Open int.: 227,038 up 1,582.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	116.40	115.75	116.32	+ 0.48	63,631
Dec96	115.20	115.18	115.42	+ 0.47	4044
Est. sales: 44,418. Prev. sales: 41,314					
Prev. open int.: 67,675 off 73					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Aug 96	94.390	94.300	94.380	+70	22,088
Sep 96	94.330	94.210	94.310	+90	397,038
Oct 96	94.190	94.070	94.180	+100	3,327
Dec 96	94.080	93.870	94.040	+130	446,743
Mar 97	93.970	93.730	93.920	+160	278,776
Jun 97	93.840	93.570	93.790	+190	236,285
Sep 97	93.710	93.460	93.670	+190	199,149
Mar 00	93.060	92.868	93.020	+160	34,660
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 323,000					
Wed's open int 2,494,132 off 2206					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5584	1.5510	1.5522	-24	51,855
Dec 96	1.5580	1.5510	1.5524	-28	1,175
Mar 97			1.5534	-30	6
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 9,987					
Wed's open int 53,036 off 1323					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7313	.7278	.7290	+3	33,628
Dec 96	.7335	.7303	.7310	+4	4,123
Mar 97	.7335	.7335	.7327	+5	449
Jun 97			.7338	+6	686
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,226					
Wed's open int 39,002 off 253					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6823	.6787	.6791	-34	70,116
Dec 96	.6862	.6829	.6833	-34	2,555
Mar 97			.6878	-25	433
Jun 97			.6920	-37	10
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 25,344					
Wed's open int 73,314 off 2871					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009458	.009361	.009391	-46	66,377
Dec 96	.009570	.009503	.009509	-48	4,350
Mar 97	.009655	.009636	.009627	-50	143
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 55,968					
Wed's open int 71,030 off 1011					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8399	.8344	.8353	-35	40,396
Dec 96	.8464	.8417	.8421	-34	2,175
Mar 97			.8492	-34	86
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,002					
Wed's open int 42,672 up 3081					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.27	94.22	94.26	+ 0.03	80,844
Dec96	94.19	94.13	94.17	+ 0.04	102,649
Mar97	93.94	93.87	93.93	+ 0.04	66,430
Jun97	93.56	93.48	93.54	+ 0.05	44,910
Sep97	93.13	93.07	93.12	+ 0.05	32,137
Dec97	92.77	92.70	92.76	+ 0.04	25,667
Mar98	92.50	92.44	92.50	+ 0.05	21,953
Jun98	92.32	92.25	92.31	+ 0.05	13,397
Sep98	92.14	92.13	92.18	+ 0.04	9,576
Dec98	92.04	92.03	92.07	+ 0.04	10,048
Mar99	91.92	91.90	91.96	+ 0.04	3,359
Jun99	91.82	91.82	91.86	+ 0.04	1,537
Est. sales: 39,702. Prev. sales: 39,009					
Prev. open int.: 412,515 off 5,748					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.70	96.66	96.69	+ 0.02	169,102
Dec96	96.65	96.58	96.64	+ 0.03	223,841
Mar97	96.42	96.32	96.40	+ 0.04	191,309
Jun97	96.10	96.00	96.09	+ 0.05	121,907
Sep97	95.74	95.65	95.73	+ 0.04	92,465
Dec97	95.38	95.30	95.37	+ 0.03	70,309
Mar98	95.05	94.97	95.04	+ 0.02	39,245
Jun98	94.73	94.64	94.72	+ 0.04	22,185
Sep98	94.44	94.36	94.43	+ 0.04	23,509
Dec98	94.16	94.08	94.15	+ 0.03	22,737
Mar99	93.91	93.84	93.89	+ 0.02	19,452
Jun99	93.62	93.61	93.67	+ 0.03	9,772
Est. sales: 130,105. Prev. sales: 133,993					
Prev. open int.: 1,019,033 up 4,432					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.08	96.03	96.05	+0.00	58,040
Dec 96	95.99	95.95	95.96	+0.00	51,081
Mar 97	95.87	95.82	95.84	+0.01	31,122
Jun 97	95.64	95.61	95.63	+0.01	18,338
Sep 97	95.40	95.37	95.37	+0.00	12,231
Dec 97	95.13	95.10	95.11	-0.01	9,314
Mar 98	94.91	94.88	94.89	+0.00	8,733
Jun 98	94.66	94.64	94.65	+0.00	6,529
Sep 98	94.41	94.40	94.40	+0.00	4,363
Dec 98	94.13	94.13	94.14	+0.01	4,157
Mar 99	93.90	93.90	93.90	+0.00	8,495
Jun 99	93.66	93.66	93.66	+0.00	2,009
Est. volume: 32,020. Open int.: 214,411 up 462.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	91.64	91.51	91.63	+ 0.06	57,535
Dec96	92.09	91.96	92.07	+ 0.06	39,603
Mar97	92.26	92.16	92.25	+ 0.06	22,318
Jun97	92.27	92.19	92.27	+ 0.07	13,111
Sep97	92.17	92.12	92.18	+ 0.05	7,623
Dec97	92.02	91.96	92.01	+ 0.05	4,185
Est. sales: 25,424. Prev. sales: 25,250					
Prev. open int.: 144,375 up 1,147					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	73.70	72.15	72.48	-0.72	7,883
Dec 96	74.39	73.10	73.32	-0.46	31,238
Mar 97	75.40	74.75	74.83	-0.29	7,489
May 97	76.10	75.30	75.55	-0.30	5,837
Jul 97	76.75	76.10	76.10	-0.17	4,193
Oct 97	76.60	75.70	76.10	-0.50	1,045
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 4,263					
Wed's open int 60,543 off 1464					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal					
Sep 96	58.00	56.00	57.25	+0.54	37,328
Oct 96	57.80	56.20	57.40	+0.52	10,237
Nov 96	57.80	56.50	57.58	-0.37	9,320
Dec 96	58.00	56.75	57.90	+0.58	23,466
Jan 97	57.85	56.88	57.70	+0.43	9,276
Feb 97	56.85	55.85	56.70	+0.43	5,084
Mar 97	54.60	53.80	54.60	-0.33	2,919
Apr 97	52.40	51.90	52.40	-0.28	2,030
May 97	50.25	50.20	50.20	-0.22	1,629
Jun 97	50.15	49.50	50.15	-0.38	2,606
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,917					
Wed's open int 111,392 up 122					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Sep 96	21.10	20.25	20.95	+0.53	65,336
Oct 96	20.60	19.80	20.35	+0.44	40,466
Nov 96	19.90	19.44	19.85	+0.33	27,628
Dec 96	19.65	19.15	19.55	+0.33	36,507
Jan 97	19.20	18.92	19.28	+0.22	27,456
Feb 97	19.10	18.78	19.18	+0.29	19,564
Mar 97	18.75	18.62	18.72	+0.06	12,025
Jun 97	18.40	18.19	18.40	+0.21	21,808
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 50,994					
Wed's open int 340,457					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Sep 96	2.285	2.155	2.276	+113	28,225
Oct 96	2.300	2.155	2.295	+129	18,498
Nov 96	2.370	2.268	2.369	+124	12,273
Dec 96	2.415	2.330	2.413	+120	14,729
Jan 97	2.430	2.320	2.418	+121	11,714
Feb 97	2.330	2.230	2.313	+96	6,826
Mar 97	2.200	2.120	2.198	+76	5,577
Apr 97	2.110	2.060	2.113	+58	3,552
May 97	2.060	2.000	2.050	+50	3,205
Jun 97	2.060	2.000	2.050	+50	7,921
Jul 97	2.040	2.005	2.050	+45	2,528
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 22,254					
Wed's open int 129,893 off 1196					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal					
Sep 96	61.50	59.35	61.38	+1.20	26,590
Oct 96	59.00	56.70	58.88	+1.15	7,185
Nov 96	57.30	55.85	57.15	+1.05	3,494
Dec 96	55.70	55.00	56.25	+1.05	3,023
Jan 97			55.70	+1.00	2,998
Feb 97			55.40	+1.00	1,197
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 37,326					
Wed's open int 47,348 off 7083					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Aug 96	178.00	174.25	174.75	— 2.25	17,032
Sep 96	176.25	172.75	172.75	— 2.25	12,933
Oct 96	174.50	172.00	172.00	— 1.75	5,388
Nov 96	172.25	171.00	171.00	— 1.75	4,043
Dec 96	171.50	169.50	169.75	— 1.50	10,493
Jan 97	169.50	168.00	168.00	— 1.50	4,070
Feb 97	166.50	166.00	165.00	— 1.25	787
Mar 97	163.25	162.25	161.75	— 1.25	2,108
Apl 97	160.50	159.00	158.25	— 1.50	2,085
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	156.00	— 1.75	376
Jun 97	155.75	155.75	153.75	— 2.00	2,134
Est. sales: 14,348. Open int.: 61,499 up 1,488					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Sep 96	19.43	18.79	19.40	+0.50	63,729
Oct 96	19.10	18.53	19.05	+0.47	35,924
Nov 96	18.80	18.26	18.75	+0.45	8,769
Dec 96	18.30	17.98	18.45	+0.43	14,898
Jan 97	18.05	17.75	18.19	+0.44	11,247
Feb 97	17.80	17.57	17.97	+0.47	6,216
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.78	+0.43	6,442
Apr 97	17.20	17.20	17.61	+0.43	4,392
May 97	17.04	17.04	17.56	+0.43	1,441
June 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.72	+0.43	3,250
Est. sales:45,801. Open int.:156,546 up 2337					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	654.40	639.80	652.20	+9.80	178,950
Dec 96	660.20	647.50	658.15	+10.00	9,597
Mar 97	665.80	653.55	663.40	+9.35	1,461
Jun 97	671.30	659.56	670.00	+9.95	594
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales					
Wed's open int					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3742.0	3695.0	3740.0	+ 34.0	60,009
Dec96	3758.0	3720.0	3760.0	+ 35.0	1,853
Mar97	3731.0	3731.0	3771.0	+ 34.0	200
Est. sales: 14,951. Prev. sales: 11,396					
Prev. open int.: 62,067 up 342					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Aug 96	2017.0	1995.0	2013.0	+5.00	24,922
Sep 96	2021.0	2002.5	2017.5	+4.50	22,254
Dec 96	2032.5	2032.5	2035.5	+5.00	4,586
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2054.5	+5.00	4,323
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2034.0	+5.00	4,960
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2087.0	+5.00	2,338
Est. volume: 12,936. Open int.: 63,365 off 6,060.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,512.50	1,510.80
Reuters	1,935.10	1,943.00
D.J. Futures	144.00	143.43
CRB	245.42	241.99

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EUROPE

GAN to Receive Less Than It Had Hoped From CIC Share Sale

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The Finance Ministry said Thursday that Groupe des Assurances Nationales would sell a majority stake in the banking company CIC in a private placement that would raise about $1.1 billion, far less than the state-controlled insurer had wanted.

The sale of 67 percent of GAN's 93 percent stake in CIC — a network of banks known formally as Compagnie Financière de CIC et de l'Union Européenne — is part of the run-up to the eventual privatization of GAN.

GAN plans to sell about 15.17 million CIC shares. At Thursday's closing price, that stake is worth 5.31 billion francs ($1.1 billion). CIC stock rose 32 francs, to 349.90. GAN had said previously that it hoped to raise between 8 billion and 9 billion francs from the sale.

Those tipped as potential bidders include Société Générale and Crédit Commercial de France, as well as Fortis AG of Belgium.

Société Générale confirmed it was interested. Fortis could not be reached for comment and Crédit Commercial would not say how serious it was about CIC.

CIC has been one of GAN's consistently profitable units and GAN's chairman, Jean-Jacques Bonnaud, had long opposed the sale of a majority stake in CIC, which is both an investment bank and a network of commercial banks.

Bids must be submitted by the end of October, the Finance Ministry said.

Two months ago, Mr. Bonnaud said the company needed to raise between 8 billion francs and 9 billion francs from the sale of CIC. He put CIC's net asset value at 14.1 billion francs.

"The government is pressuring GAN to get rid of the stake," said Derek Elias, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. He added that price was not the only thing at stake.

"GAN will be interested in what kind of deal it can get on marketing life-insurance products through the CIC network," he said.

Mr. Bonnaud said recently that "the sale is going through on the condition that GAN get exclusive access to CIC's branch network."

GAN has been on the list of companies to be sold to private investors since 1993, but the insurer's problems with real estate and recent troubles in non-life insurance have held up the process. The company posted losses in the past two years and only scraped out a profit in 1993 due to a change in its accounting methods.

Mr. Bonnaud has said he is confident GAN would break even this year as a recovery in its non-life insurance business continues. GAN is also selling real estate in a move to reduce the cost of operating the shell companies set up to house its riskier real-estate assets.

GAN shares rose 20 centimes, to 130.2 francs on Thursday.

Bank of France Makes Token Cut in Rates

Reuters

PARIS — The Bank of France Thursday made a symbolic interest rate cut, seen by economists as a signal of confidence in the franc at a time when the bank had little room to cut its key interest rate.

The central bank cut its five-to-10 day interest rate, which sets the ceiling for money market rates, by 15 basis points (0.15 percentage point) to 4.75 percent, but it left the key French intervention rate unchanged at 3.55 percent.

"There are two messages. First, the Bank of France is now very cautious because of the Bundesbank immobility," said Eric Chaney, economist at Morgan Stanley in Paris. "On the other hand, the Bank of France has sent a signal that it is confident about the currency."

The decision came after the last meeting of the Bank of France's monetary policy council meeting before the summer recess.

Economists said the bank's scope for cutting its intervention rate had been hampered by the Bundesbank's decision to leave its key money market rate unchanged last Thursday and by recent weakness in the franc.

"It's not stupid; psychologically it's not a bad idea," said François Chevallier, economist at France's BFCE bank. "The Bank (of France) lowered rates without really lowering them."

Russian Mine Strike Widens

Back Wages From Moscow Come Up Short

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Tens of thousands of Russian coal miners backed a strike on Thursday to force the payment of at least five months of back wages and a top union official warned that the protest might spread throughout the country.

The Russian government has transferred 45 billion rubles ($8.6 million) to help end the strike in the Far East, but the region does not have enough cash to settle miners' claims immediately, said Anatoli Vasyanovich, who heads the local coal company, Primorskugol. He said money would be paid out beginning on Monday but it would cover only wages for February and March and not the intervening months.

About 13,000 miners began the third week of the strike in the Primorye region on the Pacific coast to protest the nonpayment of up to 114 billion rubles, said Mikhail Shmakov, chairman of the federation of trade unions.

Seventeen mines closed down and five others made deliveries only for heating, Itar-Tass news agency said.

The industrial action is also receiving support of factory and transport workers, bringing the number of people involved to 90,000, the agency said.

The protests were spearheaded by 403 hunger strikers in Primorye, 34 of whom had been sent to hospitals, Mr. Shmakov said. Four shifts of miners were working at the same time that they were observing the hunger strike, he said.

"If the authorities do not take action to address the problems of Primorye, the crisis will envelop the whole country," Mr. Shmakov warned.

Energy workers in the Primorye town of Luchegorsk were also running a hunger strike for nonpayment of wages. The strike, now in its eighth day, had about 340 participants, Interfax news agency said. Ten people had ended the hunger strike under doctors' advice.

The strikers said they "are prepared to go to the end as long as there is no payment for work," Interfax said.

Miners at a seam near Krasnoyarsk in Siberia have stopped delivering coal to a hydroelectric station which owes them 120 billion rubles, Itar-Tass said.

The root of the crisis is the government's failure to pay energy stations, which in turn are unable to pay for coal deliveries.

(AFP, Reuters)

Eurotunnel Debt Talks Extended

The Associated Press

PARIS — Unable to reach an agreement with creditors on restructuring its debt, Eurotunnel Group has obtained another extension of mediation efforts until Sept. 30.

The Tribunal de Commerce de Paris granted the request just as the mandate of two mediators was expiring in the negotiations on Eurotunnel's $13 billion debt.

Sir Alastair Morton and Patrick Ponsolle, co-chairmen of the British-French company, said in a statement Wednesday that Eurotunnel had agreed with its banks and the mediators, Lord Wakeham of Britain and Robert Badinter of France, to continue negotiations. The mediators were appointed in February and received a month's extension last month.

The group said it would refrain from commenting on the negotiations until they were completed.

The negotiations "have not developed as quickly as we would have wished," the co-chairmen said.

"We are convinced that the way is open to a fair agreement," they said, "but our shareholders should not underestimate the difficulty and complexity of the issues to be resolved in obtaining a detailed restructuring plan acceptable to all parties."

Eurotunnel built and operates the tunnel under the English Channel, which has yet to turn a profit since it opened in the summer of 1994. A steady flow of bad news about delays and technical and financial problems has made its shares volatile.

■ Good Outlook for P&O

Standard & Poor's Corp. analysts said Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. was only now feeling the full impact of Eurotunnel competition, but the outlook for P&O was positive, AFX News reported.

The analysts said the British-French transport market "continues to grow strongly" and noted that the British government had recently lifted its ban on alliances between cross-Channel ferry operators.

Own-Account Trading Lifts BHF Profit

AFX News

FRANKFURT — BHF-Bank AG said Thursday first-half operating profit after provisions rose nearly 4 percent to 148 million Deutsche marks ($100 million) from a year earlier, as own-account trading soared.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank said trading on its own account rose 77 percent to 60 million DM. Risk provisions in the half were unchanged at 85 million DM.

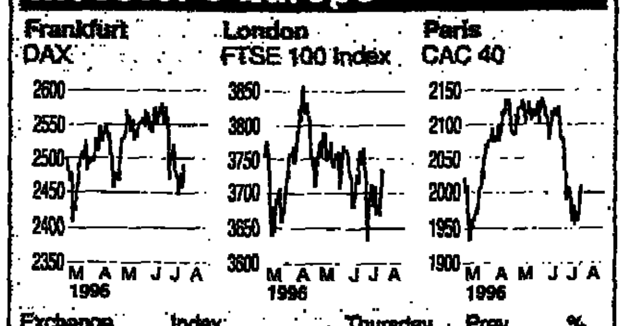
First-half net interest income climbed nearly 2 percent to 355 million DM because the AGIV AG für Industrie und Verkehrswesen affiliate omitted a 1995 dividend, the bank said.

Commission and fee income rose 5 percent to 215 million DM, mainly because of an increase in revenue from BHF-Bank's securities business at the parent bank, its Swiss unit and its London unit.

■ Ifo Sees German Recovery

German economic recovery is under way, the Ifo Institute for Economic Research said, predicting that exports and a rebounding construction industry will trigger 0.75 percent growth in 1996, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	540.07	535.73	+0.81
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,376.62	9,311.04	+0.70
Frankfurt	DAX	2,491.62	2,473.35	+0.74
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.10	406.12	+0.24
Helsinki	HEX General	1,987.60	1,972.11	+0.79
Oslo	OBX	440.47	437.43	+0.69
London	FTSE 100	3,734.40	3,703.20	+0.84
Madrid	Stock Exchange	355.44	350.60	+1.38
Milan	MIBTEL	9,705.00	9,649.00	+0.58
Paris	CAC 40	2,009.90	1,995.89	+0.70
Stockholm	SX 16	1,970.90	1,962.82	+0.41
Vienna	ATX	1,029.30	1,028.70	+0.06
Zurich	SPI	Closed	2,251.89	-

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Kleinwort European Privatisation Investment Trust** rejected a £500 million ($788 million) offer made by TR European Growth Trust PLC for all of the issued ordinary shares and warrants of the trust.
- **Spain's** jobless numbers fell a provisional 60,000 people in July, with those out of work totaling 2.17 million, the financial daily Expansion said, citing Labor Ministry sources. The June unemployment rate fell to 14.15 percent from 14.36 percent in May. On Tuesday, the National Statistics Institute reported that the second-quarter unemployment rate fell to 22.27 percent from 23.73 percent a year earlier.
- An international consortium led by **Amerada Hess Ltd.** of the United States has struck an oil field in the North Sea. The oil field, 200 kilometers (125 miles) northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland, is being jointly developed by Amerada Hess, which hold a 50 percent stake in the field, **Talisman North Sea Ltd.** of Canada, **Brabant Petroleum Ltd.** of Britain and **MOC Exploration (UK) Ltd.**, a unit of **Mitsubishi Oil Co.** and **Japan National Oil Corp.**
- **Sol Melia SA** of Spain said pretax profit in the first half rose 34 percent, to 2 billion pesetas ($15.9 million), as its international expansion gathered pace. The Spanish hotel company also announced that it would manage hotels in Portugal with **Hotti Hoteis.**
- **Allied Irish Banks PLC** said its prospects for the rest of 1996 were good after the financial services group reported a 14 percent increase in pretax profit, to 201.1 million punts ($325.8 million) from first half of 1995.
- **Russian** inflation dropped to a record low in July, hitting 0.7 percent for the month, the lowest rate since the start of economic reforms in 1992.
- **EVC International NV**, Europe's biggest producer of polyvinylchloride, posted a first-half net loss of 7.8 million guilders ($4.7 million), compared with a year-earlier profit of 152.7 million, as sales fell 30 percent, to 1.02 billion guilders.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFX

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Aug. 1
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 540.07 — Previous: 535.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	89.70	88.20	89.60	87.60
Aegon	77.20	75.90	77.20	75.80
Ahold	84.40	84.10	84.20	84
Akzo Nobel	186.40	184.40	185.70	185.50
Bols Wess cva	27.80	27.30	27.70	27.40
CSM cva	80.80	80.10	80.80	80
Dordtsche Pet	270	259.20	263.60	266.30
DSM	152	147.60	151.40	151
Elsevier	25.50	25.10	25.40	25.10
Fortis Amev	48.90	47.40	48.90	47.40
G-Broc cva	53.20	52.30	52.80	52.50
Hagemeyer	126.70	121.50	123	126.40
Heineken	378	372.70	375	372.40
Hoogovens	56	55.20	55.40	55.80
Hunt Douglas	112	108.50	112	108.50
ING Group	51.40	50.30	51.40	50.70
KLM	54.50	52.60	54.50	52.10
KNP BT	37.70	35.50	36	37.50
KPN	59.10	58.20	59	58.30
Nedlloyd Gp	36.60	36	36.50	36.40
Nutricia	177.50	175.50	176.30	176.20
Oce Grinten	168.90	164.50	166.50	168.50
Pakhoed	43.20	42.60	43	43
Philips Elec	55.20	54.10	54.80	54.80
Polygram	97	93	96.60	93
Randstad Hdg	122.80	121.50	122.50	121.50
Rebeco	120.30	119.80	120.30	119.40
Rodamco	46.80	46.40	46.40	46.50
Rolinco	129.70	129.50	129.70	128.30
Rorento	97.20	96.90	97.20	97
Royal Dutch	252.90	241.70	245.80	248.60
Stork	50.10	49.20	49.50	49.60
Unilever cva	236.50	224.80	236.50	235.30
VNU	28.10	27.10	28.10	27.30
Wolters Kl cva	192.80	191.50	192.40	192.20

Bangkok
SET Index: 1098.68 — Previous: 1094.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	328	308	328	308
Bangkok Bk F	304	298	300	298
Krung Thai Bk	106	97	104	98
PTT Explor	332	310	326	310
Siam Cement F	1048	1000	1030	1000
Telecomasia	46.75	45	45.50	45
Thai Airways	51	48	51	48.75
Thai Farm Bk F	258	252	256	248
Thai Telepb	46	43	46	43.75
Utd Comm	302	286	300	286

Bombay
Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] — Sensitive Index: 3524.94 — Previous: 3526.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2070	1951	2070	1974.50
Grasim Ind	480	474.25	479.50	483
Hindalco Ind	1017	980.25	1015.50	987.50
Hindust Lever	855	841	852.50	839.75
Indian Hotels	766	757	760	766
ITC	305	283.50	303.75	286.75
Larsen Toubro	250	239.25	250	242.25
Reliance Ind	214.50	199	213.50	202
Tata Eng Loco	512	495	508.50	506.50
Tata Iron St	199	182	199	183.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9376.62 — Previous: 9311.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3320	3265	3320	3300
Barco Ind	4955	4935	4955	4940
BBL	5750	5690	5740	5710
Bekaert	24480	24150	24325	23950
CBR	2335	2315	2330	2325
CMB	2470	2435	2470	2450
Cockerill	135	132	135	134
Colruyt	10675	10475	10675	10500
Delhaize Lion	1650	1615	1645	1605
Electrabel	6860	6820	6850	6830
Electrafina	2795	2770	2770	2765
Fortis AG	4090	4025	4065	4010
GIB	1350	1336	1350	1342
GBL	3840	3805	3820	3800
Gen Banque	11000	10900	10975	10900
Glaverbel	3205	3140	3150	3180
Kredietbank	9740	9690	9740	9680
Mosane	2350	2350	2350	2280
Petrofina	9470	9380	9450	9450
Powerfin	4410	4385	4410	4385
Recticel	295	292	292	292
Royale Belge	6090	5920	6080	5850
Soc Gen Belg	2335	2305	2335	2310
Solvay	18025	17950	17950	17850
Tessenderlo	10650	10400	10600	10600
Tractebel	13125	12975	13000	12950
UCB	58500	58000	58350	57600
Union Miniere	2170	2145	2160	2160

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 407.10 — Previous: 406.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	350	344	349	340
Danisco	305.46	300.60	305	300
Den Danske Bk	392.09	388	391	389
D/S Svendbrg A	195000	195000	195000	195000
D/S 1912 A	138000	138000	138000	138000
East Asiatic Co.	120	117	119	117
FLS Ind B	626.50	620	625	615
ISS Intl Svc B	136	133	136	133
Novo Nordisk B	827	820	825	824
Radiometer B	370.55	365	370	369
Sophus Ber B	746.50	739.10	746.50	741
Tele Danmk B	267	259.50	264	265
Unidanmark A	265.66	260	265	263

Frankfurt
DAX: 2491.62 — Previous: 2473.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	995	960	960	968
AEG	154	152	154	152
Allianz Hdg	2753	2723	2729	2706
Altana	1079	1060	1061	1069
Badenwerk	555	555	555	551
BASF	40.30	39.83	40.20	39.55
Bayer Hypo Bk	43.85	42.45	42.67	42.33
Bay.Vereinsbank	50.20	49.90	49.90	49.85
Bayer	49.99	49.73	49.82	49.50
Berliner Kraft	417	415.50	416	416
BHF Bank	40.25	39.80	40.20	40.18
BMW	833	825.50	826	825
CKAG Colonia	1158	1143	1143	1140
Commerzbank	348	344	344.70	341.80
Daimler Benz	79.25	78.95	79	78.37
Degussa	490.90	488.50	490	486.10
Deutsche Bank	74.95	74.60	74.77	74.57
Dresdner Bank	40.18	39.85	39.85	39.73
Heidelbg Zmt	1006	1000	1003	1008
Henkel	62.25	61.10	61.50	59.30
Hochtief	66.80	66.30	66.50	655
Hoechst	49.15	48.80	49.15	48.53
Holzmann Ph.	365	360	363	358
Karstadt	538.50	532	536	530
Linde	937	934	935	927
Lufthansa ord	210.50	210.20	210.40	210.50
MAN	362.50	360	360	359
Mannesmann	530	528.80	529.50	528.50
Metro	133.80	131.70	132.40	134.20
Muench Rueck	3309	3290	3293	3295
Preussag	352.50	350.75	351.20	352.50
PWA	199.80	199.50	199.50	200
RWE	52.85	52.50	52.75	52.61
SAP pfd	223	217.50	221	213.80
Schering	102.70	101.65	102.40	102.15
Schmalb Lab	256	254.40	254.40	255.50
Siemens	78.60	78.40	78.50	77.70
Suedzucker	747	742	742	744
Thyssen	267.30	265.10	266.50	262.50
Veba	75.40	75	75.10	74.95
VEW	455	450	450	450
Viag	557.50	553	557	556
Volkswagen	508	505.50	506.50	500
Wella	835	825	828	823

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 1987.60 — Previous: 1972.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	225	222	222	225
Enso R	36.10	35.50	36	35.80
Huhtamaki IF	154.90	154.50	154.50	154.50
Kesko	68	67.50	68	68
Kone BF	515	497	500	500
Merita A	9.70	9.57	9.68	9.55
Metra BF	223	221	222	220
Metso-Serla B	32.50	31.90	32	32
Nokia Prf F	161.50	159	161	158
Outokumpu A	82	81	81.50	80.50
Rautaruukki	35.60	35	35.40	35
Stockmann A	259	258	260	254
UPM-Kymme	98.50	98.10	98.20	98
Valmet A	71	69.50	69.50	70.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10789.90 — Previous: 10681.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.95	8.65	8.95	8.60
Bk East Asia	27.70	27.55	27.60	27.70
Cathay Pacific	13	12.80	12.95	12.70
Cheung Kong	53.50	53	53.25	53
China Light	32.30	32	32.10	32
Chin Estates	6.60	6.40	6.50	6.35
Citic Pacific	32	31.80	31.90	31.90
Cons Elec Pwr	13.55	13.40	13.50	13.35
Dao Heng Bk	28.65	28.50	28.55	28.40
First Pacific	12.05	11.75	12	11.75
Great Eagle	22	21.85	22	22
Guangdong Inv	5.05	4.90	4.93	4.88
Guoco Group	37.30	36.40	36.70	36
Hang Lung	14.55	14.40	14.55	14.35
Hang Seng Bk	77.50	77	77.50	76.75
Henderson Inv	7.25	7.15	7.20	7.20
Henderson Ld	56.25	55.25	56.25	55.25
HKR Intl	8.90	8.65	8.85	8.65
HK Aircraft	19.85	19.70	19.80	19.70
HK China Gas	12.40	12.15	12.30	12.30
HK Electric	23.35	22.80	22.35	22.80
HK Shang Htls	13.10	12.95	13.05	12.95
HK Telecomm	12.90	12.80	12.85	12.75
Hopewell Hdgs	4.28	4.23	4.25	4.23
HSBC Hdgs	125	124	125	123.50
Hutchison Wh	46.70	46.30	46.50	46.30
Hysan Dev	21.90	21.40	21.90	21.40
Johnson El Hdg	17.35	17.20	17.30	17
Mandarin Hotel	15.05	14.80	15.05	14.95
Natl Mutual	6.20	6	6	6.20
New World	35.30	35.10	35.20	35.30
Oriental Press	4.05	4.03	4.05	4
Orient Telecom	3.20	3.03	3.08	3.20
Shangri-La	10.20	10.10	10.15	9.95
SHK Props	74	73	74	73
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.65	4.50	4.65	4.55
Sino Land Co.	7.45	7.30	7.40	7.45
Sth China Post	5.30	5.10	5.30	5.10
Swire Pac A	67	66.25	66.75	66.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.75	9.65	9.70	9.75
TV Broadcasts	28.10	27.85	28	27.75
Wharf Hdgs	27.70	26.80	27.65	26.70
Wheelock	14.50	14.30	14.50	14.40

Jakarta
Composite Index: 548.94 — Previous: 536.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2275	2200	2275	2200
Barito Pacific	1550	1500	1550	1500
Gudang Garm	8750	8450	8650	8450
Indah Kiat	2200	2150	2150	2075
Indocement	6800	6600	6700	6525
Indofood	9850	9700	9800	9650
Indorayon	1975	1900	1900	1900
Indosat	7450	7275	7425	7250
Kalbe Farma	4125	3980	4075	3900
Sampoerna	22500	21900	22500	21800

Johannesburg
All Market: 6616.88 — Previous: 6606.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	250.25	246	246	248.75
AngloAm Gold	395	394	394.50	394
AngloAm Ind	155	154.50	155	155.25
Barlow	43.25	42.75	43	43.25
C.G. Smith	20.65	20.40	20.55	20.55
De Beers	136.50	133.50	133.50	136.50
Driefontein	60	59.75	60	58.50
Freegold	47.75	47.30	47.50	46.70
Fst Natl Bk	27.85	26.60	26.60	27.65
Gencor	15.50	14.90	15.40	15
GFSA	130	128	130	127.25
Iscor	2.97	2.87	2.89	2.95
Johannies Ind	51.75	51.25	51.75	51.25
Kloof Gold	46.25	45.60	46	45.50
Liberty Life	128	127	127.50	128
Minorco	97.25	96.75	97	96.75
Nedcor	62.50	60	61.75	62.50
Rembrandt Gp	37.45	36.90	37.18	37.45
Richemont	68	67	67.50	67.50
Rust Platinum	75.50	72	74.50	72
SA Breweries	121	119.50	120.25	119.50
Sappi	46.25	45.75	45.90	46
Sasol	45.85	45.20	45.80	45.15
SBIC	170	169	169	169
Tiger Oats	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1087.97 — Previous: 1068.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	17.80	17.30	17.70	17.20
Hicom Hldgs	6.90	6.60	6.75	6.55
Mal Banking	22.10	21.10	21.90	21.30
Mal Intl Ship F	7.90	7.55	7.85	7.55
Public Bank F	4.90	4.66	4.90	4.68
Resorts World	12	11.70	12	11.90
Sime Darby	7.35	7.20	7.25	7.25
Telekom Mal	20.60	20.20	20.50	20.20
Tenaga	10.50	10.10	10.30	10.50
Utd Engineers	17.50	16.70	17.10	16.80

London
FT-SE 100: 3734.40 — Previous: 3703.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.85	5.70	5.76	5.72
Allied Domecq	4.60	4.38	4.54	4.49
Anglian Water	5.68	5.58	5.58	5.59
Arjo Wiggins	1.76	1.72	1.76	1.73
Asda Group	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.15
Assoc Br Foods	4.02	3.97	3.99	3.99
BAA	4.65	4.58	4.61	4.59
Barclays	8.27	8.12	8.18	8.15
Bass	8	7.67	7.91	7.84
BAT Ind	5.12	4.98	5.07	5.04
Bank Scotland	2.32	2.27	2.29	2.29
BICC	3.24	3.14	3.23	3.16
Blue Circle	3.63	3.58	3.60	3.64
BOC Group	9.12	9.05	9.08	9.10
Boots	6.02	5.93	5.99	5.96
Bowater	3.66	3.63	3.65	3.64
BPB Ind	3.40	3.30	3.38	3.39
Brit Aerosp	9.37	9.24	9.31	9.29
Brit Airways	5.31	5.22	5.30	5.24
Brit Gas	1.97	1.92	1.95	1.93
Brit Petm	5.87	5.79	5.84	5.83
Brit Steel	1.82	1.78	1.79	1.78
Brit Telecom	3.69	3.53	3.66	3.64
BTR	2.48	2.43	2.46	2.46
Burmah Cast	9.93	9.83	9.88	9.90
Cable Wireless	4.10	4.05	4.07	4.07
Cadbury Schw	5.20	4.88	5.16	5.08
Caradon	2.06	2	2.03	2.07
Carlton Comm	4.72	4.57	4.61	4.59
Coats Viyella	1.67	1.64	1.65	1.66
Comml Union	5.99	5.92	5.95	5.93
Courtaulds	4.45	4.37	4.41	4.38
De La Rue	6.30	6.03	6.13	6.05
Eng China Cl	2.63	2.60	2.60	2.62
Enterprise Oil	4.84	4.75	4.79	4.77
Fam Colonial	1.52	1.51	1.52	1.51
Genl Accident	6.32	6.25	6.25	6.28
GEC	3.86	3.78	3.82	3.80
GKN	10.08	9.96	10.02	9.98
Glaxo	8.99	8.81	8.94	8.95
Granada Gp	8.14	8.05	8.10	8.04
Grand Met	4.46	4.34	4.37	4.35
GRE	2.48	2.41	2.46	2.43
Guinness	4.66	4.57	4.62	4.62
GUS	6.05	5.92	5.99	6.03
Hanson	1.61	1.54	1.56	1.60
Hillsdown Hdg	1.82	1.70	1.80	1.72
HSBC Hldgs	10.61	10.36	10.49	10.37
ICI	7.57	7.38	7.55	7.47
Inchcape	2.64	2.57	2.61	2.64
Kingfisher	6.25	6.15	6.21	6.23
Ladbroke	1.91	1.87	1.88	1.88
Land Sec	6.55	6.46	6.53	6.51
Laporte	7.22	7.15	7.19	7.19
Lasmo	1.81	1.77	1.81	1.79
Legal Genl Grp	7.20	7.05	7.10	7.05
Lloyds Abbey	5.62	5.50	5.55	5.54
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.51	3.38	3.47	3.46
London Elec	6.26	6.10	6.20	6.13
Lucas Ind	2.34	2.18	2.28	2.16
Marks Spencer	4.86	4.80	4.83	4.83
MEPC	4.19	4.14	4.18	4.16
Mercury Asset	9.07	9.02	9.04	9.07
Midlands Elec	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.16
Natl Power	4.01	3.93	3.97	3.96
NatWest	6.46	6.22	6.27	6.26
News Intl	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.43
Utd Utilities	5.78	5.65	5.73	5.64
Nthern Foods	1.92	1.86	1.88	1.87
P&O	4.99	4.85	4.88	4.88
Pearson	6.10	5.98	6.05	6.01
Pilkington	1.88	1.76	1.82	1.82
PowerGen	4.83	4.80	4.83	4.82
Prudential	4.36	4.32	4.34	4.34
Rank Org	4.87	4.71	4.79	4.81
Reckitt Colm	6.69	6.54	6.67	6.54
Redland	4.20	4.11	4.17	4.16
Reed Intl	11.02	10.85	10.98	10.83
Rentokil	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.88
Reuters Hdgs	6.82	6.70	6.78	6.74
RMC Group	10.43	10.33	10.40	10.45
Rolls Royce	2.20	2.16	2.19	2.18
Royal Bk Scot	4.89	4.68	4.80	4.69
RTZ reg	9.35	9.23	9.35	9.29
Royal & Sun All	3.87	3.80	3.86	3.79
Safeway	3.30	3.26	3.28	3.28
Sainsbury	3.83	3.74	3.79	3.76
Schroders	12.75	12.60	12.75	12.70
Scot Newcastle	6.51	6.32	6.46	6.42
Scot Power	3.16	3.13	3.15	3.15
Sears	1.01	0.95	1	0.97
Severn Trent	5.79	5.65	5.70	5.67
Shell Trsp reg	9.38	8.95	9.07	9.23
Siebe	8.87	8.77	8.84	8.80
Smith Nephew	2.05	2	2.06	2.01
Smith (WH)	4.82	4.77	4.80	4.82
SmithKline	6.98	6.60	6.93	6.83
Smiths Ind	7.20	7.15	7.19	7.14
Sthern Elec	6.73	6.55	6.64	6.59
Stand Charter	6.69	6.54	6.63	6.55
Tate & Lyle	4.69	4.63	4.67	4.64
Tesco	2.94	2.90	2.93	2.93
Thames Water	5.41	5.27	5.34	5.40
Thorn EMI	17.83	17.57	17.69	17.53
3i Group	4.44	4.40	4.43	4.42
TI Group	5.35	5.17	5.21	5.25
Tomkins	2.55	2.50	2.52	2.52
Unilever	12.50	12.28	12.41	12.33
Utd Biscuits	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.11
Utd News	6.34	6.24	6.34	6.22
Vendome uts	5.81	5.74	5.79	5.72
Vodafone	2.34	2.29	2.32	2.30
Whitbread	6.86	6.79	6.86	6.82
Williams Hdgs	3.40	3.33	3.37	3.33
Wolseley	4.32	4.27	4.30	4.33
Zeneca	14.22	13.90	14.06	13.91

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 355.44 — Previous: 350.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12930	12600	12900	12600
ACESA	1370	1345	1365	1345
Argentaria	5090	4930	5090	4910
BBV	5330	5260	5310	5280
Banesto	829	814	828	814
Bankinter	14500	14300	14480	14100
Bco Centro Hisp	2445	2405	2445	2410
Bco Exterior	2810	2810	2810	2810
Bco Popular	22000	21800	21910	21700
Bco Santander	6140	6050	6130	6050
CEPSA	3950	3825	3950	3890
Corp Mapfre	5580	5500	5550	5510
Dragados	1600	1580	1600	1580
Endesa	7510	7350	7450	7350
FECSA	939	930	933	924
Fomento Const	10300	10080	10300	10150
Gas Natural	25470	24330	25400	24500
Hidroel Cantab	4100	4050	4080	4015
Iberdrola	1170	1145	1165	1145
Pryca	3090	2950	3050	2955
Repsol	4220	4175	4175	4220
Sevillana Elec	1025	998	1015	989
Tabacalera	5800	5690	5740	5640
Telefonica	2235	2205	2220	2190
Union Fenosa	769	760	764	762
Valenc Cement	1315	1300	1300	1305

Manila
PSE Index: 3100.64 — Previous: 3028.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26.50	26	26.50	26
Ayala Land	46.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Manila Elec A	111	108	110	108
Metro Bank	570	555	570	555
Petron	11	10.50	11	10.50
Phil Long Dist	1565	1530	1560	1525
San Miguel A	39.50	37.50	39	37.50
San Miguel B	77	74.50	77	74
SM Prime Hdg	6.60	6.50	6.60	6.50

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3118.35 — Previous: 3007.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	32.70	30.25	32.00	30.20
Cemex B	28.10	27.15	27.95	27.10
Cifra C	10.70	10.22	10.70	10.28
Empresas ICA	105.40	103.00	105.30	102.90
Emp Moderna	35.25	33.70	34.20	33.20
Femsa	21.10	19.80	21.10	19.70
Gpo Carso A1	31.80	30.30	31.00	30.15
Televisa CPO	106.80	103.00	106.80	100.80
TelMex L	11.90	11.68	11.90	11.64
Tribasa	16.50	15.50	16.50	15.38

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9705.00 — Previous: 9649.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12570	12080	12510	12055
Bca Comm Ital	2945	2870	2930	2885
Bca Naz Agricol	835	800	801	835
Bca Naz Lavoro	11000	10900	10900	10860
Bca di Roma	1271	1228	1233	1256
Bco Ambrosiano	3805	3650	3670	3750
Benetton	18000	17525	17600	17855
Credito Italiano	1765	1711	1760	1720
Fiat	4925	4720	4915	4765
Fondiaria	6650	6380	6650	6450
Generali Assic	34800	34300	34750	34850
IFIL	4090	3975	4030	4000
Italcementi	10880	10640	10640	10750
Italgas	5250	5160	5250	5185
Mediobanca	8495	8260	8410	8390
Montedison	808	782	795	795
Olivetti	765	692	765	717
Pirelli	2485	2435	2480	2470
RAS	14685	14230	14500	14590
Rinascente	9910	9555	9900	9900
S Paolo Torino	9480	8855	9350	9145
SME	2200	2200	2200	2250
Snia	15000	15000	15000	15000
Stet	4740	4560	4740	4620
Telecom Italia	2920	2840	2900	2875
Toro Assic	17490	17210	17300	17120

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2275.86 — Previous: 2273.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.05	20	20	20.20
Bank Montreal	32.95	32¾	32.85	32¾
Bce Mob Com	42¼	42.20	42.20	42.20
Cdn Tire A	16.70	16.10	16.70	16.10
Cdn Util A	28	27.40	27.85	27½
Cascades	5⅝	5.55	5.70	5.55
CT Finl Svc	26	26	26	26
Extendicare	16.05	16	16	16.15
Gaz Metro	15.30	15.20	15.30	15.30
Gt-West Lifeco	35	34½	34½	34½
Hees Intl Bcp	16.10	16.05	16.05	16.05
Hudsons Bay	20.30	20.10	20¼	20.10
Imasco	27	26.70	26¾	26.80
Investors Grp	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Loblaw Cos	11.80	11.70	11.70	11.65
Molson A	20½	20½	20½	20.15
Natl Bk Canada	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.10
Oshawa A	20¼	20.20	20.20	20.20
Pancdn Petm	47	47	47	48
Power Corp	22.35	21.90	22.30	21¾
Power Finl	38	37.65	38	37.55
Quebecor B	20.80	20.70	20.80	20.80
Rogers Comm B	11.35	11.15	11.35	11.10
Royal Bk Cda	33.55	33.20	33.45	33¼
Sears Canada	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Shell Cda A	45	44.55	44¼	44.55
Southam	16.20	16	16	16
Stelco A	6.15	6	6	6.05
Trilon Finl A	5.45	5.45	5.45	5⅛

Oslo
OBX Index: 440.47 — Previous: 437.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	125	124	124	124
Bergesen Dy B	136	134	135.50	132
Christiania Bk	15.50	15.40	15.50	15.40
Den norske Bk	20.30	20.20	20.30	20.20
SAS Norge ASA	67.50	67	67.50	67.50
Dyno Indust	146	145	146	143
Elkem	86	84.50	85	84
Hafslund A	48.50	48	48.50	47.50
Kvaerner	251	247	247	248
Leif Hoegh	113	112	113	111
Norsk Hydro	280	275	278.50	275
Norske Skog A	202	200	200	198
Orkla	338	335	336	334
Rieber B	132	132	132	132
Saga Petm B	84.50	84	84.50	84.50
Schibsted	92.50	90	92.50	90
UniStorebr A	31.60	31	31.60	30.90

Paris
CAC-40: 2009.90 — Previous: 1995.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	672	661	671	662
AGF	137.70	135.80	137.50	135.20
Air Liquide	884	871	878	880
Alcatel Alsth	410	403.50	409	409
Axa	279.70	273.80	278.50	273.70
Bancaire	548	532	537	542
BNP	179.50	176.50	178.30	179.50
Bouygues	545	537	541	537
Canal Plus	1206	1195	1204	1195
Carrefour	2751	2717	2750	2740
CCF	247	240	241.30	240.20
Credit Local d	416.90	405.50	410.70	414.80
Credit Lyon PC	133.50	131	132	130.60
Crown Cork Seal	223.30	220.80	223.30	217.30
Danone	752	740	748	747
Elf-Aquitaine	361.70	356.90	360	356.60
Eridania BS	735	710	735	712
Euro Disney	12.10	11.85	11.90	11.85
Eurotunnel uts	8.20	7.85	7.95	8.15
Gen. Eaux	526	514	523	514
Havas	363.80	360.50	360.50	363.20
Lafarge Cop	302	295.50	297.20	299.50
Legrand	840	818	838	818
L'Oreal	1558	1526	1546	1554
LVMH	1126	1107	1120	1106
Lyon. Eaux	466	450.20	466	453.50
Michelin B	233.70	227.50	232.50	226.80
Navig Mixte	744	742	742	745
Paribas A	303.90	299.60	301.80	300.80
Pechiney SA	208.50	205.30	208	205.50
Pernod Ricard	311.70	305	311.70	305.50
Peugeot Cit	622	606	618	604
Pinault-Print	1725	1691	1713	1699
Promodes	1345	1316	1324	1315
Renault	118.70	114.60	116.90	116.60
Rh-Poulenc A	131	129	131	129.20
Roussel-Uclaf	1160	1147	1152	1164
Sanofi	389.80	385.30	387.50	388.50
Schneider	236	227	236	227.50
Ste Generale	552	539	549	551
St Gobain	626	622	625	628
St Louis	1324	1303	1312	1314
Suez	174	171.10	173	171.20
Thomson CSF	135.50	131.60	134.90	134.30
Total B	362	356.00	362	359
UAP	106.70	103.60	106.50	104.20
Valeo	259	254	258.50	255.50

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 62989.44 — Previous: 61670.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.19	8.90	8.99	8.95
Banespa Pfd	3.56	3.50	3.56	3.50
Bradesco Pfd	8.20	7.95	8.10	7.90
Brahma Pfd	630.00	620.00	630.00	618.50
Cemig Pfd	28.49	28.00	28.30	27.70
CESP Pfd	30.49	30.49	30.49	29.50
Eletrobras B	301.00	297.00	298.00	299.00
Itaubanco Pfd	406.00	395.00	405.00	400.00
Light	278.00	274.00	278.00	274.00
Paranapan Pfd	5.95	5.90	5.95	5.60
Petrobras Pfd	116.50	114.51	116.00	115.00
Sid Nacional	23.40	23.30	23.40	22.60
Souza Cruz	8.17	8.16	8.17	8.15
Telebras Pfd	77.00	74.50	76.90	74.80
Telesp Pfd	203.00	200.00	202.00	201.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.08
CVRD Pfd	19.40	19	19.20	19.20

Seoul
Composite Index: 835.27 — Previous: 821.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6250	6110	6250	6110
Hyundai Eng	34000	32800	33800	33100
Hyundai Motor	32800	31500	32000	31800
Korea El Pwr	26400	25200	26300	25200
Korea Mob Tel	720000	701000	706000	710000
LG Electronics	16400	16000	16100	16200
Pohang Iron St	52300	51300	51800	51300
Samsung Elec	71900	70000	70200	70000
Samsung Hvy	11700	11400	11600	11500
Yukong	22300	21900	22300	22000

Singapore
Straits Times: 2119.41 — Previous: 2111.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.50	11.30	11.40	11.30
City Devts	10.70	10.50	10.70	10.60
Cycle Carriage	12.90	12.70	12.80	12.80
Dairy Farm Int*	0.79	0.75	0.77	0.76
DBS	9.05	8.95	8.95	8.95
DBS Land	4.52	4.44	4.50	4.46
Fraser & Neave	14.50	14.20	14.40	14.20
HK Land*	2.18	2.12	2.18	2.10
Hong Leong Fin	3.46	3.44	3.46	3.44
Jard Matheson*	6.40	6.15	6.30	6.05
Jard Strategic*	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.06
Keppel	11	10.70	10.80	10.70
Natsteel	2.40	2.38	2.38	2.38
Neptune Orient	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.33
OCBC foreign	15.80	15.50	15.70	15.80
O'Sea Union Bk	6.35	6.25	6.35	6.30
Sembawang	6.25	6	6.15	6.15
Sing Airlines F	14.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
Sing Petm	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.66
Sing Press F	25.10	24.60	24.80	24.60
ST Auto F	2.76	2.75	2.76	2.77
ST Ship	2.26	2.20	2.20	2.15
Sing Telecomm	3.52	3.44	3.52	3.42
Straits Steam	4.46	4.36	4.44	4.44
Utd Industrial	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.24
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13	12.60	12.70	12.40
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.88	2.84	2.84	2.83

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 1970.90 — Previous: 1962.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	104	102.50	102.50	103
ABB AF	685	674	675	680
AssiDoman F	155	154	155	155
Astra AF	280.50	276.50	277.50	277.50
Atlas Copco AF	118	106	118	116.50
Avesta F	62	61	61	62
Electrolux BF	329	322	328.50	324
Ericsson BF	134.50	131.50	132.50	132.50
Hennes BF	605	597	603	600
Incentive AF	346	343	343	343
Investor BF	237.50	233	237.50	232
Kinnevik BF	195	190	192.50	190
MoDo BF	172.50	168.50	172.50	168.50
Sandvik BF	141.50	140	141.50	141
SCA BF	139	136.50	139	138
S-E Banken AF	54.50	53.50	54	54
Skandia Fors F	167	164	165	164.50
Skanska BF	228.50	222.50	228	223
SKF BF	140.50	140	140.50	140.50
SSAB BF	84.50	84.50	84.50	85
Stora AF	84.50	83	84	83
Sv Handles AF	138	136.50	137.50	137
Sydkraft AF	148	144	148	143
Trelleborg BF	83	81.50	82.50	82
Volvo BF	146	143	146	143

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2171.20 — Previous: 2180.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.98	7.86	7.97	7.83
ANZ Bkng	6.45	6.31	6.39	6.40
BHP	17.20	16.84	16.81	17.03
Boral	3.14	3.09	3.14	3.11
Brambles Ind.	18.10	17.85	17.99	17.80
Burns Philip	2.20	2.13	2.16	2.11
CBA	10.50	10.38	10.43	10.43
CC Amatil	15.40	14.90	15.28	14.85
Coles Myer	4.48	4.41	4.42	4.44
Comalco	7.25	7.05	7.15	7.05
CRA Ltd	18.50	18.20	18.35	18.25
CSR	4.35	4.29	4.34	4.25
Fosters Brew	2.14	2.11	2.12	2.12
GIO Australia	3.02	2.98	2.98	3
Goodman Fld	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.32
ICI Australia	11.30	11.15	11.27	11.15
John Fairfax	2.57	2.53	2.55	2.53
Lend Lease	19.50	19.15	19.45	19.38
Mayne Nickless	7.45	7.33	7.34	7.35
MIM Hdgs	1.53	1.48	1.50	1.51
Nat Aust Bank	11.87	11.75	11.85	11.74
News Corp	6.56	6.40	6.44	6.50
North Ltd	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.45
Pacific Dunlop	2.87	2.82	2.85	2.81
Pioneer Intl	3.58	3.54	3.58	3.54
Placer Pacific	1.91	1.80	1.85	1.70
Santos	4.81	4.72	4.76	4.76
Southcorp	3.25	3.12	3.20	3.23
Wesfarmers	7.68	7.59	7.68	7.44
Wstrn Mining	8.70	8.45	8.45	8.60
Westfield Trt	2.37	2.33	2.33	2.36
Westpac Bkng	5.87	5.77	5.85	5.81
Woodside Pet	7.82	7.76	7.81	7.77
Woolworths	3.05	2.95	3	2.91

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20904.83 — Previous: 20692.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1220	1200	1220	1210
All Nippon Air	1140	1110	1130	1110
Asahi Bank	1200	1170	1200	1190
Asahi Chem	732	729	730	730
Asahi Glass	1240	1220	1240	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2290	2230	2260	2250
Bk Yokohama	932	914	915	924
Bridgestone	1950	1910	1940	1940
Canon	2070	2000	2050	2020
Chiba Bank	955	931	955	950
Chubu Elec	2460	2400	2440	2390
Chugoku Elec	2350	2330	2350	2340
Daiei	1230	1210	1230	1230
Daiichi Kang	1840	1790	1840	1800
Daiwa Bank	720	711	714	711
Daiwa House	1630	1610	1620	1620
Daiwa Sec	1280	1250	1270	1290
Fanuc	4130	4070	4100	4120
Fuji Bank	2100	2060	2080	2100
Fuji Photo	3310	3170	3270	3190
Fujitsu	955	935	951	949
Hitachi	984	963	983	973
Honda Motor	2590	2530	2570	2580
IBJ	2330	2300	2330	2310
IHI	522	515	517	523
Itochu	704	694	703	700
Ito-Yokado	6250	6160	6200	6170
JAL	894	877	894	888
Jusco	3480	3420	3480	3440
Kajima	1030	1000	1030	1020
Kansai Elec	2480	2410	2460	2440
Kao	1410	1390	1400	1420
Kawa Steel	384	375	384	379
KDD	11600	11200	11500	11000
Kinki Nipp Ry	780	773	780	779
Kirin Brewery	1280	1250	1270	1270
Kobe Steel	296	291	294	290
Komatsu	999	970	996	979
Kubota	698	684	698	696
Kyocera	7410	7270	7390	7310
Kyushu Elec	2400	2350	2400	2350
LTCB	763	748	763	760
Marubeni	572	561	570	567
Marui	2260	2200	2240	2230
Matsu Elec Ind	1900	1850	1880	1860
Matsu Elec Wk	1120	1100	1120	1110
Mitsubishi	1350	1330	1350	1350
Mitsubishi Ch	501	491	499	497
Mitsubishi El	705	692	700	700
Mitsubishi Est	1460	1390	1450	1400
Mitsubishi Hvy	906	893	904	905
Mitsubishi Mat	912	902	906	902
Mitsubishi Tr	1760	1740	1750	1780
Mitsui	969	946	968	942
Mitsui Fudosn	1410	1360	1400	1380
Mitsui Trust	1130	1080	1120	1160
Murata Mfg	3890	3830	3870	3830
NEC	1140	1110	1120	1120
New Oji Paper	935	925	934	933
Nikko Sec	1110	1060	1110	1080
Nintendo	7620	7540	7580	7440
Nipp Credit Bk	385	376	383	386
Nipp Express	1010	989	1010	1010
Nippon Oil	710	688	709	686
Nippon Paper	697	679	688	688
Nippon Steel	362	353	360	355
Nippon Yusen	602	591	601	601
Nippondenso	2270	2210	2260	2230
Nissan Motor	890	857	888	870
NKK	305	297	305	305
Nomura Sec	1880	1850	1870	1870
NTT	7680a	7610a	7620a	7620a
Obayashi	933	905	933	920
Odakyu El Ry	720	707	720	720
Ono Pharm	3720	3680	3700	3700
Osaka Gas	395	384	395	386
Ricoh	1090	1070	1080	1080
Sakura Bk	1020	1000	1010	1030
Sankyo	2770	2710	2740	2770
Sanwa Bank	1860	1820	1850	1860
Sanyo Elec	590	582	587	590
Secom	7030	6950	7020	7000
Seibu Rwy	5890	5670	5880	5650
Sekisui House	1180	1160	1170	1170
Seven-Eleven	6850	6750	6830	6770
Sharp	1760	1710	1740	1720
Shimizu	1120	1060	1110	1060
Shin-etsu Ch	1900	1860	1900	1890
Shizuoka Bk	1270	1240	1250	1270
Sony	6930	6730	6920	6750
Sumitomo	965	942	965	970
Sumitomo Bk	2000	1940	1990	1960
Sumit Chem	508	491	504	490
Sumitomo Elec	1490	1450	1480	1480
Sumit Metal	324	313	324	321
Sumit Trust	1390	1350	1390	1400
Taisei	713	695	713	709
Taisho Pharm	2320	2300	2320	2300
Takeda Chem	1880	1860	1870	1870
TDK	6120	6050	6100	6190
Tohoku El Pwr	2420	2400	2410	2440
Tokai Bank	1320	1290	1320	1310
Tokio Marine	1340	1310	1330	1330
Tokyo El Pwr	2730	2700	2730	2710
Tokyo Gas	385	376	385	380
Tokyu	760	732	743	740
Tonen	1550	1470	1540	1470
Toppan Print	1480	1440	1470	1470
Toray Ind	724	710	724	726
Toshiba	715	700	710	703
Toyo Seikan	3730	3500	3710	3600
Toyo Trust	1050	1010	1050	1020
Toyota Motor	2670	2590	2660	2590
Yamaichi Sec	700	683	700	699
Yamanouchi	2340	2330	2330	2340
Yasuda Fire	780	745	745	752
Yasuda Trust	608	596	608	600

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 4952.97 — Previous: 4929.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17.85	17.60	17.70	17.65
Air Canada	4.48	4.35	4.42	4.32
Alberta Energy	25½	25.30	25.40	25.35
Alcan Alum	41.20	40.60	40.70	40.85
Avenor A	22	21.80	21.85	21¾
Bk Nova Scotia	33.35	33	33.20	32.95
Barrick Gold	38.90	37.95	38.35	38⅛
BCE	55	54¾	54.80	54.90
BC Telecomm	27.10	26.70	27.10	26.65
Bombardier B	18.40	18.15	18.20	18⅛
Brascan A	26.85	26.40	26.60	26½
Cameco	64¼	64⅛	64.55	64⅛
CIBC	46.15	45.55	45.85	45.70
Cdn Airlines	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2.20
Cdn Nat Res	25¾	25.65	25¾	25.70
Cdn Occid Pet	22½	22	22	22
Cdn Pacific	30.20	29¾	30.10	29¾
Cominco	27.65	27½	27.60	27.45
Consumers Gas	21¼	21.15	21¼	21.15
Dofasco	20.60	20.45	20.60	20.55
Domtar Ind B	8.60	8.60	8.60	8⅛
Du Pont Cda A	28.95	28¼	28⅛	28.95
Echo Bay Min	14.45	14	14.05	14.05
Empire Co. A	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60
Falconbridge	28⅞	28.45	28.55	28.55
Fletcher Chall A	18⅛	18.60	18⅛	18.60
Franco Nevada	42⅜	41.65	42.05	42
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9
Horsham	17.90	17⅛	17.80	17.60
Imperial Oil	58	57½	57.85	57.35
Inco	42.65	42	42.20	42.15
IPL Energy	35⅛	35¼	35.40	35.30
Laidlaw A	13	12.85	13	12.80
Laidlaw B	13	12.80	12.95	12.85
Loewen Group	37¼	36.85	37¼	36.85
Ldn Insur Gp	28.85	28⅛	28.85	28.90
Macmill Bldl	18.40	18.20	18.35	18.20
Magna Intl A	62⅛	61.45	61.70	61.35
Maple Leaf Fds	7.05	7	7.05	7
Moore	23.80	23½	23.55	23¼
Newbridge Net	62.90	60⅞	62½	59.60
Noranda Inc	27.90	27.60	27.65	27.55
Noranda Forest	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.60
Norcen Energy	24½	23.80	24.05	23.80
Nthern Telecom	65.65	64.35	65.40	64½
Nova	11.90	11.70	11.80	11.70
Onex	13.60	13.45	13½	13.55
Placer Dome	32.90	31.60	32.20	32
Potash Sask	92.85	92	92½	92.15
Provigo	7½	7.45	7½	7½
Quebecor Print	22¾	22.60	22.65	22.60
Renaissance	34⅞	34½	34.90	35.05
Rio Algom	25.90	25	25.90	25.70
Seagram Co	46.05	45.40	45.70	45.40
Stone Consold	15½	15¼	15.40	15.30
Talisman Eny	33.55	32.80	33	33
Teleglobe	22.30	22.30	22.30	22¼
Telus	19.10	18.85	19.05	18.90
Thomson	22.70	22.40	22.60	22.40
TorDom Bank	25.95	25.65	25.90	25.65
Transalta	15.10	14.95	14.95	15
TransCda Pipe	21.45	21.30	21.40	21¼
Utd Dominion	28½	27¾	27.85	28½
Westburn	9.85	9.70	9.85	9.80
Westcoast Eny	21.30	21.05	21½	21.05
Weston	48.30	48.05	48.20	48.05

Vienna
ATX Index: 1029.30 — Previous: 1028.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1525	1525	1525	1534
Brau-Un Goess	634	626	633	628
Bund Vers Pfd	403	403	403	401
Creditanst Pfd	506	497.60	506	498
EA-Generali	3125	3100	3125	3100
EVN	1424.90	1415.60	1423	1415
Interunfall	1445	1445	1445	1450
Lenzing	707	698	700	707
Leykam	295	279	283	307
Mayr-Melnhof	470	465	465	467
OMV	980	970	979	963.10
Oest Brau	638	625	638	628
Oest Elektriz	780.50	773	780	772
VA Tech	1307.50	1286	1307.50	1286
Wienerberger	1980	1963	1978	1964

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2172.65 — Previous: 2153.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zealand B	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.05
Brierly Invt	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.41
Carter Holt ord	3.37	3.33	3.33	3.36
Fernz	4.45	4.43	4.45	4.43
Fisher Paykel	4.62	4.59	4.60	4.58
FC Forest	1.75	1.72	1.75	1.71
Goodman Fder	1.49	1.45	1.45	1.48
Indep News	5.15	5.12	5.14	5.14
Lion Nathan	3.84	3.82	3.84	3.82
Nat Gas note	2.10	2.07	2.10	2.05
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.81	6.70	6.80	6.66
Wilson Horton	9.85	9.65	9.85	9.50

Markets Closed

The Taipei stock market remained closed Thursday due to a typhoon. The Zurich stock market was closed for a holiday.

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Herald Tribune

NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الأصل

ASIA/PACIFIC

Malaysia Maps Out a Road to Cyberspace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia unveiled plans Thursday to build a zone for high-technology industry and offered foreign investors incentives, such as tax exemptions and full ownership rights, to locate there.

The so-called multimedia super-corridor will be created at a cost of about $2 billion in an area of suburban Sepang, which is about 40 miles (64 kilometers) south of central Kuala Lumpur.

The area, which will cover an area of 60 square miles (150 square kilometers), is between Malaysia's new administrative capital, Putrajaya, and a new international airport.

The district will be served by a fully digital fiber-optic network that will directly link the zone with Asian countries, the United States and Europe.

"I see the MSC as the leading edge of a new national strategy for Malaysia to achieve the goals in our country's Vision 2020," said Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, referring to his plan to see Malaysia become a fully industrialized nation by 2020.

Mr. Mahathir, speaking at the start of Multimedia Asia '96 exposition, said companies operating within the area would not be subject to employment restrictions. Currently, Malaysia requires mandatory local partnerships in other industries.

It would also allow foreign companies within the corridor to import skilled workers.

A free flow of information without restrictive censorship would also be guaranteed, Mr. Mahathir said.

"We do not intend to have any checks but they will have to comply with international standards," Mr. Mahathir said.

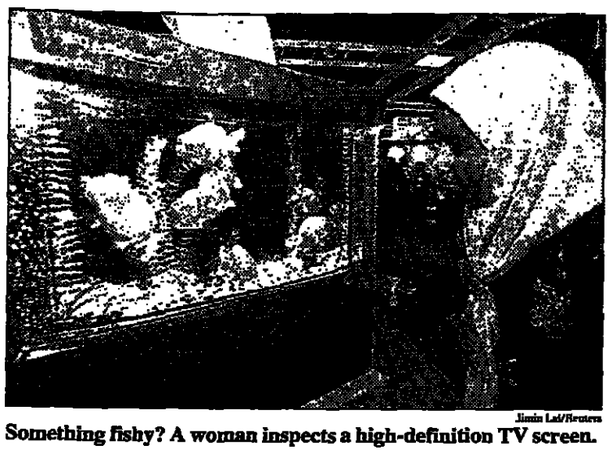
Companies that invest early in the corridor will also get a corporate tax exemption for five to 10 years depending on their work, he said.

Mr. Mahathir said the incentives would be incorporated into legislation to safeguard investors in the capital-intensive industry.

The law will also protect intellectual property rights, he said.

The prime minister said a newly established Multimedia Development Corp. would be empowered to act as "a one-stop shop" to ensure the corridor met companies' needs.

Malaysia envisions the corridor as a key step to a more high-technology economy. Its economy is now primarily based on export-oriented manufactured goods, commodities and oil.



Jimin Lai/Reuters

Something fishy? A woman inspects a high-definition TV screen.

The zone aims to attract information-technology firms and content providers ranging from telemedicine and courses of instruction via satellite to software engineering, electronic publishing, multimedia entertainment, and Internet providers.

Plans for the massive new fiber optics network will initially link three sites: the 88-story Petronas twin towers in Kuala Lumpur, the world's tallest buildings; the new airport, which is under construction south of Kuala Lumpur, and the country's proposed administrative capital.

"The world will view the multimedia super-corridor as the first real attempt at a massive migration from the industrial era to cyberspace," Kenichi Ohmae, the project's consultant, said.

But at this stage, the project is still only on paper. The government has not disclosed how much the project will cost or when construction will start.

But state-owned Telekom Malaysia said it was investing 5 billion ringgit ($2 billion) in laying down a digital fiber-optic network throughout the corridor.

The government is expected to spend $2 billion on basic infrastructure and to build an "intelligent city," which would be one of four mega-projects in the corridor.

The information-technology city will be built in the 20 billion-ringgit new administrative capital, Putrajaya.

Malaysia plans to pioneer the first electronic government in the form of a paperless administration when it moves to Putrajaya in 1998 and have the world's first national multipurpose smart card for access to all sorts of services, he said.

"No other country is even considering anything similar," Mr. Mahathir said, noting the plans to build from scratch a 21st-century multimedia facility on an area that is now occupied mostly by oil palm plantations, small farms and forests. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

South Korea Trade Deficit Soars in July

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea's trade deficit in July surged 327 percent from the same month last year, to $2.69 billion, because of a decline in exports of semiconductors, petrochemical products and steel, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy said.

The trade deficit is expected to continue expanding because the economy is showing slower growth amid weak exports and rising imports. The nation's economy is expected to grow about 7.3 percent this year, compared with 9 percent last year, the government projected.

"Korea's economy is definitely slowing," said Christoph Himmelstein, an economist at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. "All the economic indicators show that it won't be able to achieve the rapid growth of the last three years."

In July, exports fell 3.1 percent from a year earlier, to $10.16 billion, the lowest level in 42 months. Imports rose 13.7 percent, to $12.86 billion.

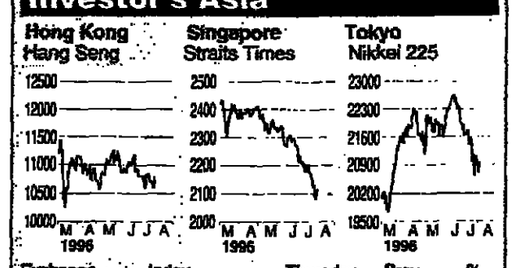
During the first seven months of this year, Korea's trade deficit expanded to $10.35 billion, surpassing the government target of $7 billion for all of 1996.

Exports of petrochemical products fell 8.8 percent during the month, and steel fell 21.3 percent. Exports of automobiles also declined, by 24.5 percent in July from a year earlier, because of labor disputes that led to work stoppages.

But the trade ministry said the primary cause of the shortfall was the persistently drops in the international price of semiconductors, which account for about 20 percent of South Korea's exports.

"Semiconductor exports rose in quantity but fell sharply in value," it said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,789.87	10,681.42	+1.02
Singapore	Straits Times	2,119.61	2,111.76	+0.37
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,191.20	2,180.30	+0.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,984.83	20,692.83	+1.41
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,087.97	1,068.23	+1.85
Bangkok	SET	1,098.60	1,064.04	+3.25
Seoul	Composite Index	835.27	821.71	+1.65
Taipei	Stock Market Index	Closed	6,106.97	-
Manila	PSE	3,108.64	3,028.34	+2.65
Jakarta	Composite Index	548.94	536.03	+2.41
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,172.65	2,159.02	+0.91
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,538.60	3,536.94	+0.05

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Standard & Poor's Corp.** has assigned its BB-plus rating to **Reliance Industries Ltd.**'s issue of $100 million unsecured notes, maturing in 2046. Reliance is India's largest private-sector company.
- **The Bank of Thailand** governor, Rerngchai Marakanond, hoping to stem a run on the Thai baht, announced Thursday that there will be no devaluation of the currency.
- **The Industry Ministry** of India approved 44 foreign direct-investment proposals totaling about 9 billion rupees ($252.4 million), including those of **Quaker Oats, Warner Brothers International Theaters, Hughes Network, AES-Orissa Operations and Bloomberg Business News.**
- **Singapore Food Industries Pte.** is setting up a $150 million pig breeding and production plant in Shanghai with **Tan Chye Huat Holdings**, a closely held company.
- **Hong Kong's** economic growth rate will drop to 4.5 percent this year from 4.6 percent in 1995 as declining demand from the United States curtails exports, Hang Seng Bank said.
- **Smart Communications Corp.**, a unit of Metro Pacific Corp., has acquired a 9.8 percent stake in **Eastern Telecommunications Philippines Inc.** for 226.7 million pesos ($8.6 million). *Bloomberg, Reuters*

Mitsubishi Aids U.S. Unit

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Thursday it was pumping $540 million into its U.S. subsidiary as part of its efforts to shore up the struggling company.

All of the new capital will be used to repay part of the huge borrowings of Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America, which had an accumulated loss of $800 million on March 31.

The latest infusion will boost the capital of Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America to $940 million and the parent company's stake in the subsidiary to 96.8 percent from 92.5 percent.

The parent company announced in May it would take an extraordinary loss of 32.8 billion yen ($304 million) to write off losses from the U.S. subsidiary, which also faces a lawsuit alleging sexual harassment at its plant in Normal, Illinois.

Starbucks in Tokyo – Forget the Decaf

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Mark the date in your organizer: Yuppie coffee has arrived in Japan.

Starbucks Corp., whose shops multiply at the protozoan rate of one store per day in the United States, opens its first Japanese shop on Friday. It is Starbucks store No. 925, the first outside North America. Its familiar green-and-white logo stands as a beacon of Americana amid the sweltering crush of humanity in Tokyo's Ginza district.

"I don't think we have any location in North America that has the foot traffic we've seen outside this place," said Howard Schultz, the Starbucks chief executive officer, who flew in for a week of festivities.

Starbucks and a Japanese partner have each pumped $5 million into the launch in Japan. Ten to 12 stores are planned for downtown Tokyo in the next year, just for starters.

Mr. Schultz said Starbucks chose Japan mainly because "our sights are set on Asia," and because Japan is the world's fourth-largest consumer of coffee, behind the United States, Germany and Brazil.

Japan, like most of Asia, is known more for tea than coffee. The Japanese tea ceremony, the world's most elaborate method of pouring a cup of hot water, is a national treasure; people spend a lifetime learning its nuances.

But it's coffee that keeps Tokyo buzzing every day at its supercharged pace: hot coffee in the winter and iced coffee in the sweaty haze of a Tokyo summer. There are hundreds of coffee shops in downtown Tokyo.

This Starbucks store, with its salmon-colored walls, offers scones and "frappuccinos," and if you want the biggest size, you ask for a "grande."

Prices are a little higher than in the United States, but not much, considering how expensive everything is in Japan.

A Starbucks muffin (much smaller than the ones sold in the United States) costs about $1.65; a grande regular coffee costs about $2.25. In many Tokyo cafes, $3 will get you a tiny cup of coffee. And another $3 will get you a refill.

But don't be fooled: This is Japan. Just try ordering a decaf.

Londoners love decaf, and you can find it in the cafes of Paris and Rome and even Beijing. But except for a few restaurants catering to foreigners and some supermarkets, Tokyo is almost decaf-free. Many here have never even heard of decaf.

"I tried it once, and it was far from something that could be called coffee," said Kayamori Kunihiko, who has run the Mimoza Cafe in downtown Tokyo for 14 years and said that no customer ever asked for a decaf.

Susao Adachi, spokesman for the Doutor coffee chain, said he has heard that some Americans worry about caffeine. "Caffeine stimulates the blood circulation, which is good for health. And it wakes you up. I want to ask Americans: Why do they think it is bad for health?"

Japanese customs, notorious for rigid regulations on imports of just about anything, also prohibits chemically decaffeinated coffee.

Mr. Schultz said if Starbucks chose to offer decaf eventually, it would use beans decaffeinated with water.

Canberra Denies Pension-Plan Revamp

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Unions threatened strikes and pension-fund managers warned of capital shortages after newspapers reported on Thursday that the conservative government would curtail a national retirement program.

Treasurer Peter Costello dismissed the reports as "fabrications" but said the government had not yet made a decision on the subject.

Newspapers reported that Prime Minister John Howard's cash-strapped government would cancel subsidies and raise the low tax rates that the former Labor prime minister, Paul Keating, had implemented to generate savings and repair the country's weak balance of payments.

Under the plan, workers have to put part of their income into pension accounts. Employers are also required to make contributions.

The plan was extended last year through the conversion of a promised round of tax cuts into a government contribution to accounts that employees would have to match with more compulsory savings.

When fully implemented, the program would direct a huge lump of gross domestic product — 15 percent of every employee's income — into the financial markets.

The reports said Mr. Howard would cancel subsidies, drop part of employees' compulsory contributions and raise taxes on them.

"If these changes come about, it will lead to a drying up of voluntary contributions," said Ian Matheson, executive director of the Australian Investment Managers Association. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الأهل

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP

Howard on Hold

BASKETBALL The NBA rejected Juwan Howard's $98-million contract with Miami Heat Wednesday, saying it exceeded the Heat's salary cap. The league said the Heat "incorrectly calculated their available salary cap room" by excluding performance bonuses for Tim Hardaway and P.J. Brown when they signed Howard, a free agent who played last season for the Washington Bullets.

"What we did has been correct," coach Pat Riley said. "We feel we are $500,000 below the cap." Also at issue is the $112 million contract the Heat reportedly offered center Alonzo Mourning. Jeffrey Mishkin, an NBA executive, said the Heat reached agreement with Mourning before signing Howard, further reducing the amount available. Riley said that wasn't true. *(AP)*

Camby Grilled by UMass

BASKETBALL Marcus Camby, the former University of Massachusetts star, has told a university committee that he took money and gifts from professional agents, according to a report in the Boston Globe on Thursday.

Camby made the admissions while being questioned for several hours on July 24 by members of the committee, the newspaper said.

Camby's agent, James Sears Bryant, confirmed that the interview took place but would not say what Camby told the committee. *(AP)*

Sabo of Reds Suspended

BASEBALL Chris Sabo, a part-time third baseman with the Cincinnati Reds who was caught using a corked bat on Monday, was suspended Wednesday for seven games by National League president Leonard Coleman. The team was also fined $25,000 for the incident.

The players' union immediately appealed the suspension and fine. The penalties cannot take effect until after Coleman holds a hearing and decides on the appeal. *(AP)*

Brian Bahr/Agence France-Presse

Giants' manager Dusty Baker begging to differ with umpire Charlie Reliford after Shawon Dunston was ejected.

With Cecil Fielder, Yanks Add Slugger

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON, Texas — The New York Yankees made a bold move just hours before the trading deadline on Wednesday night when they acquired the slugger Cecil Fielder from the Detroit Tigers for the disgruntled Ruben Sierra, the elite pitching prospect Matt Drews and cash considerations of between $500,000 and $1 million.

Right at the deadline, the Yankees added a possible fifth starter to their rotation by obtaining David Weathers from the Florida Marlins for Mark Hutton in a swap of 26-year-old right-handers. Weathers, who has been on the trading block for months and was not in Florida's rotation, might start in Hutton's place Thursday against Texas.

Before losing to the Rangers, 9-2, on Wednesday night, the Yankees talked about obtaining a backup shortstop or a left-handed reliever but the Yankees surprised even their own players when they revealed that the right-handed hitting Fielder would be injected into an already potent lineup. Fielder, who has 276 career homers, will be the designated hitter with the defensively-suspect Darryl Strawberry becoming the regular left fielder.

"This is weird, but I'm going to work for the Yankees," said Fielder, who deferred $2 million of his $7.2 million salary in 1997 to clinch the deal. "I'm going to enjoy myself."

The Fielder trade is curious with the Yankees leading the Baltimore Orioles by 10 games in the American League East and having the finest record in the entire A.L. Could they be tinkering with their chemistry?

Team officials, though, were keenly aware that they were susceptible to left-handed pitchers and were uncomfortable thinking about the post-season and the possibility of facing a succession of lefties. So they did something.

The Yankees were not the only busy team as the trading deadline loomed. The San Diego Padres, seeking a power boost for their pennant run, grabbed Greg Vaughn, one of the American League's primary power hitters this season, from the Milwaukee Brewers.

For Vaughn, and a player to be named, the Brewers received outfielder Marc Newfield and relief pitchers Ron Villone and Bryce Florie. The Padres acquired Newfield and Villone exactly one year ago year from the Seattle Mariners for pitcher Andy Benes.

The Mariners, active again on the last day players could be traded without waivers, picked up their second left-handed pitcher in two days. Joining Jamie Moyer as new members of the Mariners' starting rotation will be Terry Mulholland, whom Seattle got from Philadelphia for a minor league shortstop, Desi Relaford.

The Los Angeles Dodgers, looking for someone to replace the cancer-stricken Brett Butler in center field and their leadoff spot, obtained Chad Curtis from Detroit for two pitchers, Joey Eischen and John Cummings.

Additional reporting by Murray Chass of The New York Times.

Bonilla, Still an Oriole, Fuels Victory Over Twins

The Associated Press

Imagine the surprise of the Baltimore Orioles when they walked into their locker room and found that Cecil Fielder had been traded. And that Bobby Bonilla hadn't.

The Orioles learned after their 9-3 victory over the Minnesota Twins on Wednesday night that Bonilla would not be shipped out before the midnight trading deadline, and that the American League East-leading New York Yankees had acquired the formidable Fielder.

"That was a big one for the Yankees," Bonilla said after what many believed was to be his last game as an Oriole. "The Yankees ain't fooling around. They went out and got some thunder. They got Big Daddy."

And by keeping Bonilla, the Orioles kept some thunder, both at the plate and in the clubhouse.

Bonilla drove in four runs, two with a tie-breaking single in a six-run eighth inning in the Orioles' victory.

Mike Mussina (12-8) struck out nine in his third complete game of the season.

Rangers 9, Yankees 2 Juan Gonzalez tied a major league record with his 15th homer in July, a three-run shot off New York's Jimmy Key as Texas won at home.

Athletics 5, White Sox 4 Scott Brosius, Terry Steinbach and Damon Mashore each homered for Oakland in a victory over visiting Chicago. The A's played their fourth straight game without injured slugger Mark McGwire.

Tigers 10, Angels 5 Tony Clark broke a seventh-inning tie with a three-run homer as host Detroit defeated California and matched a season-high with its third straight victory.

Mariners 9, Brewers 3 In Milwaukee, Jay Buhner, Ken Griffey and Alex Rodriguez each homered twice for Seattle.

Seattle jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first inning off Milwaukee starter Jeff D'Amico.

Red Sox 8, Royals 3 Mike Stanley hit a tiebreaking two-run homer and Tim Wakefield took a four-hitter into the ninth as visiting Boston beat Kansas City.

Wakefield allowed three runs and five hits in 8⅓ innings, leaving after giving up a home run to Johnny Damon.

Indians 4, Blue Jays 2 In Cleveland, Albert Belle hit a grand slam with two outs in the bottom of the ninth inning off Toronto's Bill Risley.

Belle's 36th home run, over the left field wall, was his sixth career grand slam and gave him 103 runs batted in this year.

In National League games:

Braves 7, Padres 4 Tom Glavine (12-5) retired 11 straight batters in Atlanta's victory over host San Diego. He left with a six-run lead after giving up a single to open the eighth.

Brad Clontz replaced Glavine and gave up all four San Diego runs.

Mets 3, Pirates 2 Chris Jones hit a two-run homer off Pittsburgh's Dan Plesac with one out in the 10th inning, leading host New York to its fifth straight victory.

Dodgers 3, Marlins 0 In Los Angeles, Ramon Martinez allowed four hits in seven-plus innings and Eric Karros hit a two-run single in the first after three straight walks by Florida's Pat Rapp.

Todd Worrell pitched a perfect ninth for his 27th save.

Reds 10, Astros 0 John Smiley pitched a four-hitter for his first shutout since 1994, and Bret Boone drove in four runs in Cincinnati's victory over visiting Houston.

Barry Larkin added three RBIs.

Expos 6, Rockies 2 Jeff Fassero (11-7) pitched a six-hitter, and Moises Alou homered and drove in four runs to complete a three-game sweep of Colorado for host Montreal, which has won five of seven.

Cubs 4, Giants 1 Steve Trachsel gave up four hits in seven innings as Chicago defeated visiting San Francisco. Chicago has won three straight and seven of eight.

Wednesday's game between the Cardinals and the Phillies in Philadelphia was postponed due to rain.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	63	42	.600	—
Baltimore	53	52	.505	10
Toronto	49	58	.458	15
Boston	47	58	.448	16
Detroit	35	72	.327	29

CENTRAL DIVISION

Cleveland	65	42	.607	—
Chicago	58	49	.542	7
Milwaukee	52	55	.486	13
Minnesota	51	55	.481	13½
Kansas City	48	60	.444	17½

WEST DIVISION

Texas	61	46	.570	—
Seattle	58	48	.547	2½
Oakland	55	53	.509	6½
California	51	56	.477	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	65	41	.613	—
Montreal	58	48	.547	7
New York	52	56	.481	14
Florida	49	58	.458	16½
Philadelphia	43	63	.406	22

CENTRAL DIVISION

St. Louis	56	50	.528	—
Houston	57	52	.523	½
Cincinnati	52	51	.505	2½
Chicago	52	54	.490	4
Pittsburgh	48	59	.449	8½

WEST DIVISION

San Diego	58	51	.532	—
Los Angeles	57	51	.528	½
Colorado	54	53	.505	3
San Francisco	46	60	.434	10½

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 000 220 000—4 8 1
Oakland 000 102 02x—5 9 1
Alvarez, Karchner (8), L. Thomas (8), Simas (8) and Karkovice; Adams, Mohler (7), Witasick (8), Taylor (9) and Steinbach. W—Witasick, 1-1. L—Karchner, 7-4. Sv—Taylor (12). HRs—Chicago, Durham (8). Oakland, Mashore (2), Brosius (17), Steinbach (25).

California 100 004 000—5 9 1
Detroit 012 110 32x—10 12 2
D.Springer, Holtz (6), James (7), McElroy (8) and Fabregas; Lira, Lima (6), M. Myers (8), R. Lewis (9) and Ausmus. W—Lima, 3-5. L—Holtz, 1-2. HRs—California, DiSarcina (4), Edmonds (17), Detroit, Higginson (17), Fryman (14), T. Clark (12), Nieves (17).

Boston 010 010 030—5 10 0
Kansas City 001 100 001—3 5 1
Wakefield, Slocumb (9) and Stanley; Haney, Hutsman (9) and Sweeney. W—Wakefield, 8-10. L—Haney, 8-10. Sv—Slocumb (15). HRs—Boston, Stanley (16). Kansas City, Damon (5).

New York 000 200 000—2 11 1
Texas 003 021 21x—9 9 2
Key, Wickman (6), Polley (7), J. Nelson (8) and Girardi; D.Oliver, Cook (8), Russell (8), Patterson (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—D. Oliver, 9-4. L—Key, 8-8. HRs—Texas, I. Rodriguez (15), J.Gonzalez (32), Palmer (25).

Baltimore 001 002 060—9 11 2
Minnesota 101 001 000—3 9 0
Mussina and Hoiles; Radke, Trombley (6), Hansell (8) and Walbeck. W—Mussina, 12-8. L—Trombley, 3-1. HR—Baltimore, R. Alomar (15).

Seattle 301 000 302—9 11 0
Milwaukee 003 000 000—3 10 0
Hitchcock, Ayala (6), Charlton (9) and D. Wilson; Dramico, Miranda (6), Garcia (8) and Matheny, Levis (7). W—Hitchcock, 11-4. L—Dramico, 3-4. HRs—Seattle, A. Rodriguez 2 (24), Griffey Jr. 2 (34), Buhner 2 (30), B. R.Hunter (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 000 000 000—0 4 1
Cincinnati 002 120 32x—10 13 0
Wall, Small (6), Morman (8) and Manwaring; Smiley and J. Oliver. W—Smiley W,10-9. L—Wall, 6-3. HRs—Cincinnati, Larkin (17), J. Oliver (8).

Colorado 010 007 000—2 6 2
Montreal 010 020 30x—6 8 1
Bailey, Howitt(7) and Owens; Fassero and Webster. W—Fassero, 11-7. L—Bailey, 1-2. HR—Montreal, Alou (13).

San Francisco 000 000 100—1 5 0
Chicago 000 200 02x—4 5 0
Watson, Scott (8), Poole (8), Dewey (8) and R. Wilkins; Trachsel, B.Patterson (8), Wendell (8) and Servais. W—Trachsel, 9-6. L—Watson, 7-9. Sv—Wendell (10). HRs—San Francisco, Bonds (28).

(10 innings)

Pittsburgh 000 010 000 1—2 5 2
New York 000 000 001 2—3 7 0
Neagle, Plesac (10) and Kendall; P.Wilson, Byrd (9), DiPoto (9) and Hundley. W—DiPoto, 5-1. L—Plesac, 3-2. HRs—New York, Cr.Jones (4), Gilkey (24).

Florida 000 000 000—0 4 0
Los Angeles 300 000 00x—3 6 0
Rapp, Y. Perez (7), Te.Mathews (7) and Nokes; R.Martinez, Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—R. Martinez, 8-4. L—Rapp, 5-12. Sv—Td.Worrell (27).

Atlanta 200 011 101—7 11 0
San Diego 000 000 040—4 10 2
Glavine, Clontz (8), Borbon (8), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; Tewksbury, Blair (7), Veras (8), Bergman (9) and Flaherty. W—Glavine, 12-5. L—Tewksbury, 9-6. Sv—Wohlers (25).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	48	35	0	.578	—
Chunichi	45	38	0	.542	3
Yomiuri	45	40	0	.529	4
Yakult	43	41	0	.512	5½
Yokohama	37	48	0	.435	12
Hanshin	35	51	0	.407	14½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 8, Hiroshima 1
Chunichi 5, Yokohama 1
Hanshin 4, Yakult 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	52	34	2	.591	—
Orix	44	38	3	.537	5
Lotte	41	41	2	.500	8
Kintetsu	39	42	1	.481	9½
Daiei	38	47	1	.447	12½
Seibu	36	46	3	.439	13

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 11, Daiei 5
Seibu 8, Orix 4

SOCCER

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Kansas City 3, D.C. 2
New England 2, San Jose 0
Dallas 2, Columbus 1

STANDINGS Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 36 points; D.C. 25; NY-NJ 24; New England 20; Columbus 14, 39 52.

Western Conference—Los Angeles 35; Dallas 34; Kansas City 32; San Jose 28; Colorado 25.

INTERTOTO MATCHES

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Rotor Volgograd (Rus) 5, Linzer FC (Aut) 0
Orebro SK (Swe) 4, Segesta Sisak (Cro) 1
Karlsruhe (Ger) 2, Lierse (Bel) 0
Silkeborg (Den) 0, Uralmash (Rus) 1
Nantes (Fra) 0, Standard Liege (Bel) 1
Guingamp (Fra) 4, Kamaz Chelny (Rus) 0

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Recalled OF Jeffrey Hammonds from Rochester, IL. Sent RHP Jimmy Haynes to Rochester and RHP Greg Dean from Bowie, EL. to High Desert, CL. Promoted SS Richard Paz from Bluefield, AL. to High Desert.

MILWAUKEE—Traded OF Greg Vaughn to San Diego Padres for RHP Bryce Florie, LHP Ron Villone and OF Marc Newfield.

SEATTLE—Designated RHP Bios Minor for assignment. Recalled OF Raul Ibanez from Tacoma, PCL. Named Kevin Mather VP of finance and administration.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NL—Suspended Chris Sabo, Cincinnati Reds 3d baseman, for 7 games and fined him $25,000 for using a corked bat.

CINCINNATI—Acquired OF Kevin Mitchell from Boston for INF Roberto Mejia and RHP Brad Tweedlie. Sold contract of OF Eric Anthony to Colorado.

PITTSBURGH—Put RHP Elmer Dessens on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of RHP Dave Wainhouse from Carolina, SL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Traded RHP Mark Leiter to Montreal for RHP Tim Scott and LHP Kirk Rueter. Put RHP Rich DeLucia and 2B Robby Thompson on 15-day disabled list. Called up INF Jay Canizaro from Phoenix, PCL. Designated 1B Dan Peltier for assignment.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NBA—Disapproved contract between F Juwan Howard and Miami Heat because salary exceeded salary cap.

BOSTON—Waived F Doug Smith. Renounced rights to C Todd Mundt.

NEW JERSEY—Signed G Robert Pack to multiyear contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Named World B. Free community relations player representative.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI—Claimed QB Jay Fiedler off waivers from Philadelphia Eagles. Waived QB Dave Barr.

DENVER—Signed RB Terrell Davis to 5-year contract.

JACKSONVILLE—Signed DL James Bailey.

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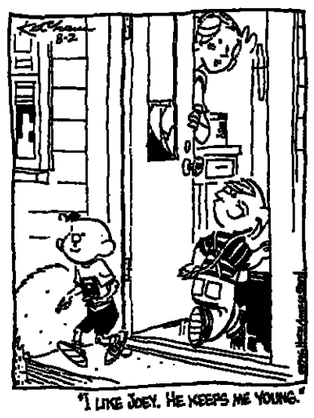
DENNIS THE MENACE



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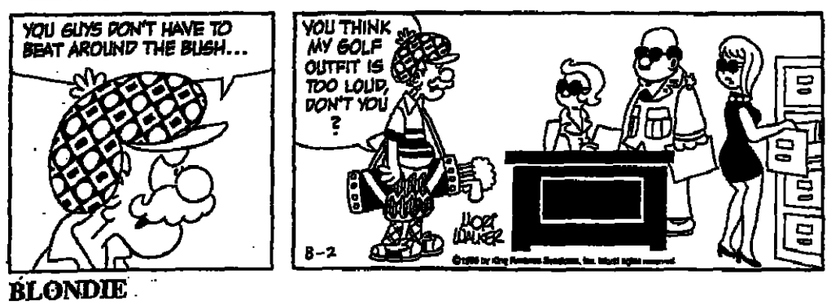

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
United States	27	30	15	72
Russia	21	16	9	46
China	15	17	11	43
France	13	6	14	33
Germany	11	12	20	43
Italy	11	6	9	26
Australia	7	9	18	34
Poland	6	5	3	14
Ukraine	6	2	7	15
South Korea	6	8	4	18
Romania	4	5	6	15
Hungary	4	3	6	13
Greece	4	3	0	7
Switzerland	4	1	0	5
Cuba	3	5	8	16
Japan	3	4	3	10
Brazil	3	2	5	10
New Zealand	3	2	1	6
Republic of Ireland	3	0	1	4
Turkey	3	0	1	4
Canada	2	8	7	17
Netherlands	2	4	8	14
Kazakhstan	2	3	1	6
Belgium	2	2	2	6
North Korea	2	1	3	6
Spain	2	1	2	5
South Africa	2	1	1	4
Denmark	3	1	1	5
Ethiopia	2	0	0	2
Belarus	1	5	8	14
Great Britain	1	4	7	12
Czech Republic	1	2	2	5
Sweden	1	2	1	4
Finland	1	2	0	3
Jamaica	1	2	0	3
Norway	1	1	2	4
Armenia	1	1	0	2
Indonesia	1	1	2	4
Slovakia	1	0	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	2
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	1	0	0	1
Hong Kong	1	0	0	1
Syria	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	4	4	8
Kenya	0	2	1	3
Slovenia	0	2	0	2
Austria	0	1	1	2
Iran	0	1	1	2
Argentina	0	1	0	1
Croatia	0	1	0	1
Malaysia	0	1	1	2
Namibia	0	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1
Taiwan	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	1	1
Israel	0	0	1	1
Morocco	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Mozambique	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	1	1
Uganda	0	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	0	1	1

WEDNESDAY'S MEDALISTS

ARCHERY
WOMEN'S 70M INDIVIDUAL
GOLD—Kim Kyung-Wook, South Korea
SILVER—He Ying, China
BRONZE—Olena Sadovnycha, Ukraine

ATHLETICS
MEN'S 800M
GOLD—Vebjoern Rodal, Norway
SILVER—Hezekiel Sepeng, South Africa
BRONZE—Fred Onyancha, Kenya
DISCUS
GOLD—Lars Riedel, Germany
SILVER—Vladimir Dubrovshchik, Belarus
BRONZE—Vasiliy Kaptyukh, Belarus
WOMEN'S 100M HURDLES
GOLD—Ludmila Enquist, Sweden
SILVER—Brigita Bukovec, Slovenia
BRONZE—Patricia Girard-Leno, France
WOMEN'S 400M HURDLES
GOLD—Dean Hemmings, Jamaica
SILVER—Kim Batten, U.S.
BRONZE—Tonja Buford-Bailey, U.S.
WOMEN'S TRIPLE JUMP
GOLD—Inessa Kravets, Ukraine
SILVER—Inna Lasovskaya, Russia
BRONZE—Sarka Kasparkova, Czech Rep.

BADMINTON
MEN'S DOUBLES
GOLD—Rexy Mainaky and Ricky Subagja, Indonesia
SILVER—Cheah Soon Kit and Yap Kim Hock, Malaysia
BRONZE—S Antonius and Denny Kantono, Indonesia
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
GOLD—Ge Fei and Gu Jun, China
SILVER—Gil Young-ah and Jang Hye-ock, South Korea
BRONZE—Qin Yiyuan and Tang Yongshu, China

CYCLING
MEN'S ROAD RACE
GOLD—Pascal Richard, Switzerland
SILVER—Rolf Sorensen, Denmark
BRONZE—Maximilian Sciandri, Britain

DIVING
WOMEN'S SPRINGBOARD
GOLD—Fu Mingxia, China
SILVER—Irina Lashko, Russia
BRONZE—Annie Pelletier, Canada

TABLE TENNIS
WOMEN'S SINGLES
GOLD—Deng Yaping, China
SILVER—Chen Jing, Taiwan
BRONZE—Qiao Hong, China

WRESTLING (FREESTYLE)
MEN'S 48 kg
GOLD—Kim Il, North Korea
SILVER—Armen Mkrtchian, Armenia
BRONZE—Alexis Vila, Cuba
MEN'S 57 kg
GOLD—Kendall Cross, U.S.
SILVER—Giya Sissauri, Canada
BRONZE—Ri Yong Sam, North Korea
MEN'S 68 kg
GOLD—Vadim Bogiev, Russia
SILVER—Townsend Saunders, U.S.
BRONZE—Zaza Zazirov, Ukraine
MEN'S 82 kg
GOLD—Khadzhimurad Magomedov, Russia
SILVER—Yang Hyun-Mo, South Korea
BRONZE—Amir Reza Khadem, Iran
MEN'S 100 kg
GOLD—Kurt Angle, Pittsburgh
SILVER—Abbas Jadidi, Iran
BRONZE—Arawat Sabejew, Germany

YACHTING
MEN'S OPEN LASER
GOLD—Robert Scheidt, Brazil
SILVER—Ben Ainslie, Britain
BRONZE—Peer Moberg, Norway
WOMEN'S EUROPE
GOLD—Kristine Roug, Denmark
SILVER—Margriet Matthijsse, Netherlands
BRONZE—Courtenay Becker-Dey, U.S.

ARCHERY

MEN
INDIVIDUAL 70M
THIRD ROUND
Michele Frangilli, Italy, 170 def. Stanislav Zabrodsky, Ukraine, 160; Justin Huish, U.S., 169 def. Hsieh Sheng-Feng, Taiwan, 162; Paul Vermeiren, Belgium, 161 def. Samo Medved, Slovenia, 159; Lionel Torres, France, 159 def. Jose Anchondo, Mexico, 158; Oh Kyo-moon, South Korea, 167 def. Martinus Grov, Norway, 159; Kim Bo-ram, South Korea, 162 def. Tomi Poikolainen, Finland, 160; Magnus Petersson, Sweden, 167 def. Matteo Bisiani, Italy, 163; Jang Yong-ho, South Korea, 162; Richard Johnson, U.S., 160.
QUARTERFINALS
Justin Huish, U.S., 112 def. Michele Frangilli, Italy, 112, tiebreaks, first 10-10, second 10-9; Paul Vermeiren, Belgium, 111 def. Lionel Torres, France, 106; Oh Kyo-moon, South Korea, 114 def. Kim Bo-ram, South Korea, 113; Magnus Petersson, Sweden, 111 def. Jang Yong-ho, South Korea, 108.
SEMIFINALS
Justin Huish, U.S., 112 def. Paul Vermeiren, Belgium, 103; Magnus Petersson, Sweden, 112 def. Oh Kyo-moon, South Korea, 109
GOLD MEDAL
Justin Huish, U.S., 112 def. Magnus Petersson, Sweden, 107.
BRONZE MEDAL
Oh Kyo-moon, South Korea, 115 def. Paul Vermeiren, Belgium, 110.

BADMINTON

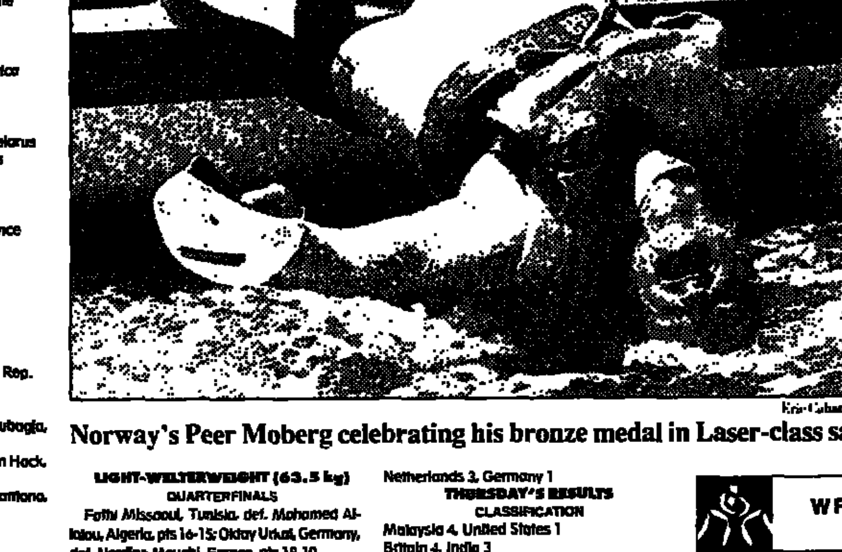
MEN
SINGLES
GOLD MEDAL
Poul-Erik Hoyer-Larsen (2), Denmark, def. Jiong Dong, China, (3), 15-12, 15-10.
BRONZE MEDAL
Sidek Roshid (5), Malaysia, def. Heryanto Arbi (3), Indonesia, 5-15, 15-11, 15-6.
WOMEN
SINGLES
GOLD MEDAL
Bang Soo-hyun (3), South Korea, def. Audina Mia (5), Indonesia, 11-6, 11-7.
BRONZE MEDAL
Susi Susanti (2), Indonesia, def. Kim Jihyun (5), South Korea, 11-4, 11-1.
MIXED DOUBLES
Kim Dong Moon and Gil Young Ah, Korea, def. Park Joo-Bong and Ra Kyung Min, Korea, 13-15, 15-4, 15-12.
BRONZE MEDAL
Liu Jianjun and Sun Man (3), China, def. Chen Xingdong and Peng Xingyong (3), China, 13-15, 17-15, 15-4.

BASKETBALL

MEN
THURSDAY'S RESULT
CLASSIFICATION
Greece 115, China 75
Brazil 80, Croatia 74
WOMEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
QUARTERFINALS
Australia 74, Russia 70, OT
Ukraine 59, Italy 50
Brazil 101, Cuba 69
CLASSIFICATION
Russia 80, Japan 69

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT (51 kg)
QUARTERFINALS
Bulat Dzumadilov, Kazakhstan, def. Damaen Kelly, Ireland, pts 13-6; Zoltan Lunka, Germany, def. Mahdi Assous, Algeria, pts 19-6.
FEATHERWEIGHT (57 kg)
QUARTERFINALS
Serafim Todorov, Bulgaria, def. Falk Huste, Germany, pts 14-6; Floyd Mayweather, U.S., def. Lorenzo Aragon, Cuba, pts 12-11.



Norway's Peer Moberg celebrating his bronze medal in Laser-class sailing.

LIGHT-WELTERWEIGHT (63.5 kg)
QUARTERFINALS
Fathi Missaoui, Tunisia, def. Mohamed Allalou, Algeria, pts 16-15; Oktay Urkal, Germany, def. Nordine Mouchi, France, pts 19-10.

CANOE/KAYAK

MEN
1,000M KAYAK SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Beniamino Bonomi, Italy, 3:40.83; 2, Knut Holmann, Norway, 3:41.63; 3, Lutz Liwowski, Germany, 3:42.56; 4, Andrzej Gajewski, Poland, 3:43.39; 5, Sebastian Cuattrin, Brazil, 3:44.44; 6, Abelardo Sztrum, Argentina, 3:44.58; 7, Mike Harbold, U.S., 3:44.66; 8, Jose Garcia, Portugal, 3:48.85; 9, Ivan Lawler, Britain, 3:55.58.
Group 2—1, Clint Robinson, Australia, 3:43.65; 2, Marin Popescu, Romania, 3:44.24; 3, Agustin Calderon, Spain, 3:44.77; 4, Mikko Kolehmainen, Finland, 3:45.61; 5, Robert Erban, Slovakia, 3:46.63; 6, Hain Helde, Estonia, 3:47.23; 7, Zoltan Kammerer, Hungary, 3:49.58; 8, Vincent Olio, France, 3:51.53; 9, Vladyslav Tereshchenko, Ukraine, 3:56.64.
1000M KAYAK PAIRS
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Italy, 3:16.84; 2, Denmark, 3:17.42; 3, Bulgaria, 3:18.48; 4, Hungary, 3:18.52; 5, Australia, 3:19.05; 6, Slovakia, 3:20.90; 7, Czech Republic, 3:21.38; 8, Spain, 3:24.03; 9, Argentina, 3:28.12.
Group 2—1, Poland, 3:18.02; 2, France, 3:18.72; 3, Germany, 3:19.39; 4, Sweden, 3:19.60; 5, U.S., 3:19.83; 6, Portugal, 3:22.27; 7, Russia, 3:22.30; 8, Lithuania, 3:24.46; 9, Britain, 3:25.34.
1,000M KAYAK FOURS
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Spain, 3:00.79; 2, Canada, 3:01.30; 3, Bulgaria, 3:01.42; 4, Ukraine, 3:05.64; 5, Czech Republic, 3:06.61; 6, U.S., 3:06.85.
Group 2—1, Australia, 3:01.80; 2, Sweden, 3:02.20; 3, Italy, 3:03.21; 4, Norway, 3:03.87; 5, Kazakhstan, 3:06.85; 6, Uzbekistan, 3:11.14.
1,000M CANADIAN SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Ivan Sabjan, Croatia, 4:13.90; 2, Victor Partnoi, Romania, 4:14.33; 3, Arne Nielsson, Denmark, 4:14.57; 4, Jan Kubica, Slovakia, 4:22.77; 5, Konstantin Negodyayev, Kazakhstan, 4:26.26; 6, Gavin Maxwell, Canada, 4:27.72; 7, Joseph Harper, U.S., 4:39.94.
Group 2—1, Ivan Klementyev, Latvia, 4:10.45; 2, Pascal Sylvoz, France, 4:11.48; 3, Nikolay Bukhalov, Bulgaria, 4:14.41; 4, Jose Manuel Crespo, Spain, 4:15.93; 5, Vadim Salcutan, Moldova, 4:16.63; 6, Yevgeniy Aslanin, Uzbekistan, 4:19.15; 7, Silvestre Pereira, Portugal, 4:31.19.
1,000M CANADIAN PAIRS
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Canada, 3:45.07; 2, Bulgaria, 3:45.12; 3, Ukraine, 3:46.84; 4, Croatia, 3:48.67; 5, Poland, 3:48.72; 6, Uzbekistan, 3:57.03.
Group 2—1, Moldova, 3:44.00; 2, Slovakia, 3:44.62; 3, Spain, 3:45.61; 4, Kazakhstan, 3:51.36; 5, Czech Republic, 3:51.57; 6, South Korea, 3:52.04.
WOMEN
500M KAYAK FOURS
SEMIFINALS
Group 1—1, Canada, 1:38.71; 2, Russia, 1:39.76; 3, Romania, 1:40.08; 4, Ukraine, 1:40.09; 5, Czech Republic, 1:42.21; 6, Japan, 1:45.99.
Group 2—1, Hungary, 1:37.14; 2, Spain, 1:37.36; 3, Australia, 1:37.90; 4, U.S., 1:40.04; 5, Uzbekistan, 1:40.89; 6, Mexico, 1:42.15.

DIVING

WOMEN
SPRINGBOARD
FINAL
1, Mingxia Fu, China, 547.68 points; 2, Irina Lashko, Russia, 512.19; 3, Annie Pelletier, Canada, 509.64; 4, Melisa Moses, U.S., 507.99; 5, Olena Zhupyna, Ukraine, 507.27; 6, Yuki Motobuchi, Japan, 506.04; 7, Vera Ilyina, Russia, 493.56; 8, Anna Lindberg, Sweden, 489.81; 9, Jenny Keim, U.S., 486.63; 10, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 475.92; 11, Claudia Bockner, Germany, 455.70; 12, Iryna Pissareva, Ukraine, 448.02.

EQUESTRIAN

OPEN INDIVIDUAL DRESSAGE
Leading results after Grand Prix Special: 1, Anky Van Grunsven, Netherlands, Bonfire, 153.44 percent; 2, Isabel Werth, Germany, Gigolo, 152.09; 3, Michelle Gibson, U.S., Peron, 149.48; 4, Sven Rothenberger, Netherlands, Weyden, 148.16; 5, Monica Theodorescu, Germany, Grunox, 147.71; 6, Klaus Balkenhol, Germany, Goldstern, 145.53; 7, Margit Otto-Crepin, France, Lucky Lord, 144.25; 8, Nicole Uphoff-Becker, Germany, Rembrandt, 143.06; 9, Martin Schaudt, Germany, Durgo, 142.22; 10, Guenter Seidel, U.S., Graf George, 141.17; 11, Ignacio Rambla, Spain, Evento, 139.95; 12, Louise Nathhorst, Sweden, Walk On Top, 139.80; 13, Lars Petersen, Denmark, Uffe Korshoejgaard, 136.94; 14, Tineke Bartels De Vries, Netherlands, Barbria, 135.88.
INDIVIDUAL SHOW JUMPING
QUALIFYING ROUND
Leading standings after two rounds: 1 (tie), Ludger Beerbaum, Germany, Ratina, 0 penalties; Jan Tops, Netherlands, Top Gun, 0; Anne Kursinski, U.S., Eros, 0; 4, Rodrigo Pessoa, Brazil, Tomboy, 1.25; 5 (tie), Martin Bauer, Austria, Remus, 4.00, and Ludo Philippaerts, Belgium, King Darco, 4.00; 7, Ulrich Kirchhoff, Germany, Jus De Pommes, 4.75; 8, Ramzy Al-Duhami, Saudi Arabia, Let's Talk About, 6.50; 9 (tie), Hugo Simon, Austria, ET, 8.00; John Whitaker, Britain, Welham, 8.00; Lars Nieberg, Germany, For Pleasure, 8.00; Eddie Macken, Ireland, Schalkhaar, 8.00; Urs Fah, Switzerland, Jeremia, 8.00; Rolf-Goran Bengtsson, Sweden, Paradiso, 8.00; Michael Matz, U.S., Rhum, 8.00.
TEAM JUMPING
Leading standings after round one:
1, Germany, 0.75 penalties; 2, Brazil, 4.50; 3, United States, 8.00; 4, Ireland, 12.50; 5, Spain, 13.00; 6 (tie), Netherlands, 16.00, and Sweden, 16.00; 8, France, 16.25; 9 (tie), Austria, 20.00, and Switzerland, 20.00.

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Spain 2, Australia 1
Netherlands 3, Germany 1
THURSDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Malaysia 4, United States 1
Britain 4, India 3
Argentina 3, South Africa 2

SOCCER

MEN
SEMIFINALS
Nigeria 4, Brazil 3

GYMNASTICS

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS
PRELIMINARIES
1, Ekaterina Serebryanskaya, Ukraine, 19.615 points; 2, Elena Vitrichenko, Ukraine, 19.600; 3, Tatiana Ogryzko, Belarus, 19.500; 4, Amina Zaripova, Russia, 19.466; 5, Larisa Loukianenko, Belarus, 19.416; 6, Almudena Cid Tostado, Spain, 19.200; 7, Magdalena Brzeska, Germany, 19.149; 8, Ianina Batyrchina, Russia, 19.082; 9, Eva Serrano, France, 19.032; 10, Diana Popova, Bulgaria, 19.016; 11, Maria Pangalou, Greece, 19.000; 12, Alina Stoica, Romania, 18.999; 13, Maria Petrova, Bulgaria, 18.983; 14, Alba Caride Costas, Spain, 18.932; 15, Kristin Sroka, Germany, 18.848.

TABLE TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Liu Guoliang, China, def. Joerg Rosskopf, Germany, 21-17, 18-21, 21-18, 21-18; Wang Tao, China def. Petr Korbel, Czech Republic, 23-21, 21-7, 21-16.
WOMEN
SINGLES
GOLD MEDAL
Deng Yaping, China, def. Jing Chen, Taiwan, 21-14, 21-17, 20-22, 17-21, 21-5.
BRONZE MEDAL
Qiao Hong, China, def. Liu Wei, China, 21-17, 15-21, 21-19, 21-11.

HANDBALL

MEN

POOL A

	W	L	T	Pts.
Sweden	5	0	0	10
Croatia	4	1	0	8
Russia	3	2	0	6
Switzerland	2	3	0	4
U.S.	1	4	0	2
Kuwait	0	5	0	0

POOL B

	W	L	T	Pts.
France	4	1	0	8
Spain	4	1	0	8
Egypt	3	2	0	6
Germany	3	2	0	6
Algeria	0	4	1	1
Brazil	0	4	1	1

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Germany 24, France 23
Algeria 20, Brazil 20, tie
United States 29, Kuwait 24

WOMEN

POOL A

	W	L	T	Pts.
Denmark	3	0	0	6
Hungary	2	1	0	4
China	2	2	0	4
United States	0	3	0	0

POOL B

	W	L	T	Pts.
South Korea	3	0	0	6
Norway	2	1	0	4
Germany	1	3	0	2
Angola	0	3	0	0

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Angola 24, United States 23
China 28, Germany 26
SEMIFINALS
Denmark 23, Norway 19

TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Sergi Bruguera, Spain, def. Fernando Meligeni, Brazil, 7-6, (11-9), 6-2; Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Leander Paes, India, 7-6 (7-5) 6-3.
DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS
Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde (1), Australia, def. Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis (3), Netherlands, 6-2, 5-7, 18-16.
WOMEN
DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS
Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova (2), Czech Republic, def. 4-Conchita Martinez and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, 6-2, 7-6 (7-1); Mary Joe Fernandez and Gigi Fernandez (1), U.S., def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy and Manon Bollegraf (3), Netherlands, 7-5, 7-6 (8-6).

VOLLEYBALL

MEN
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
SEMIFINALS
Netherlands 3, Bulgaria 1 (16-14, 9-15, 15-3, 15-13)
Italy 3, Argentina 1 (12-15, 15-9, 15-7, 15-4)
Russia 3, Cuba 0 (15-13, 17-15, 15-11)
THURSDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Brazil 3, Argentina 1 (15-10, 15-3, 13-15, 15-9)
Cuba 3, Bulgaria 1 (15-4, 15-12, 16-17, 15-12)
WOMEN
CLASSIFICATION
United States 3, Germany 1 (17-16 15-6 5-15 15-6)

WRESTLING

FLYWEIGHT (52 kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Adkhamjon Achilov, Uzbekistan, def. Amiran Kardanov, Greece, technical superiority; Namik Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, def. Lou Rosselli, U.S., pts. 7.3-0.0; Hideo Sasayama, Japan, def. Roman Kollar, Slovakia, pts. 6.3-0.0; David Legrand, France, def. Gregory Fitzgerald, Australia, technical superiority.
Gholamreza Mohammadi, Iran, def. Carlos Varela Gonzalez, Cuba, pts. 4.3-0.0; Maulen Mamyrov, Kazakhstan, def. Gregory Woodcroft, Canada, technical superiority; Valentin Dimitrov Jordanov, Bulgaria, def. Victor Rodriguez, Mexico, fall; Volodymyr Tomuzov, Ukraine, def. Omar Kedjaouer, Algeria, technical superiority; Chechenol Mongush, Russia, def. Constantin Corduneanu, Romania, pts. 11.3-4.1.
Namik Abdullayev, Azerbaijan def. Hideo Sasayama, Japan, technical superiority; Adkhamjon Achilov, Uzbekistan def. Metin Topaktas, Turkey, pts 7.3-5.1; Valentin Dimitrov Jordanov, Bulgaria, def. Chechenol Mongush, Russia, pts. 4.3-2.1; Gholamreza Mohammadi, Iran, def. David Legrand, France, pts. 5.3-0.0.
CONSOLIDATION ROUND
Lou Rosselli, U.S. def. Amiran Kardanov, Greece, pts 3.3-1.1; Roman Kollar, Slovakia def. Carlos Varela Gonzalez, Cuba, pts 3.3-2.1; Gregory Woodcroft, Canada def. Gregory Fitzgerald, Australia, fall; Omar Kedjaouer, Algeria, def. Victor Rodriguez, Mexico, pts. 2.3-0.0.
BANTAMWEIGHT (57 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Kendall Cross, U.S., def. Giuvi Sissaouri, Canada, pts 5.3-3.1
BRONZE MEDAL
Ri Yong-sam, North Korea, def. Harun Dogan, Turkey, pts 3.3-0.0
FEATHERWEIGHT (62 kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Takahiro Wada, Japan, def. Serban Mumjiev, Romania, technical superiority; Enrique Cubas, Peru, def. Jan Krzesiak, Poland, pts. 7.3-7.1; Elbrus Tedeyev, Ukraine, def. Tjaart du Plessis, South Africa, pts. 5.3-1.1; Istvan Demeter, Hungary, def. Anibal Nieves, Puerto Rico, pts. 3.3-0.0; Tom Brands, U.S., def. Abbas Haji Kenari, Iran, pts. 3.3-0.0.
Sergey Smal, Belarus, def. Martin Muller, Switzerland, pts 6.3-0.0; Giovanni Schillaci, Italy, def. Leonid Zaslavsky, Australia, technical superiority; Juergen Scheibe, Germany, def. Marty Calder, Canada, pts 4.3-2.1; Magomed Azizov, Russia, def. Chamroeun Vath, Cambodia, technical superiority.
CONSOLIDATION
Serban Mumjiev, Romania, def. Jan Krzesiak, Poland, technical superiority; Anibal Nieves, Puerto Rico, def. Abbas Haji Kenari, Iran, pts 8.3-3.1; Takahiro Wada, Japan, def. Ramil Islamov, Uzbekistan, pts 3.3-2.1; Elbrus Tedeyev, Ukraine, def. Istvan Demeter, Hungary, technical superiority; Jang Jae-sung, South Korea, def. Enrique Cubas, Peru, pts 3.3-0.0; Marty Calder, Canada, def. Martin Muller, Switzerland, pts 6.3-0.0.
LIGHTWEIGHT (68 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Vadim Bogiyev, Russia, def. Townsend Saunders, U.S., pts 1.3-1.1
BRONZE MEDAL
Zaza Zazirov, Ukraine, def. Yosvany Sanchez Larrude, Cuba, pts 8.3-6.1
WELTERWEIGHT (74 kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Boris Budayev, Uzbekistan, def. David Hohl, Canada, pts. 4.3-3.1; Valerij Verhusin, Macedonia, def. Rein Ozoline, Australia, fall; Takuya Ota, Japan, def. Felipe Guzman, Mexico, technical superiority; Igor Kozyr, Belarus, def. Arpad Ritter, Hungary, pts. 5.3-3.1; Park Jang-soon, South Korea, def. Mahomed Salam Gadzhiyev, Azerbaijan, pts. 4.3-1.1; Victor Peicov, Moldova, def. Magomed Kurugliyev, Kazakhstan, pts. 7.3-1.1; Radion Kertanti, Slovakia, def. Turan Ceylan, Turkey, pts. 4.3-3.1; Kenny Monday, U.S., def. Alberto Rodriguez Hernandez, Cuba, pts 1.3-1.1; Buvaysa Saytyev, Russia, def. Elsa Momeni, Iran, pts 8.3-0.0; Alexander Leipold, Germany, def. Lazaros Loizidis, Greece, pts 6.3-0.0; Plamen Paskalev, Bulgaria, def. Anthony Avom Byme, Cameroon, technical superiority; Takuya Ota, Japan def. Igor Kozyr, Belarus, pts 4.3-1.1; Valerij Verhusin, Macedonia def. Boris Budayev, Uzbekistan, fall; Kenny Monday, U.S. def. Radion Kertanti, Slovakia, pts 5.3-1.1; Park Jang-soon, South Korea def. Victor Peicov, Moldova, pts 3.3-0.0; Buvaysa Saytyev, Russia def. Alexander Leipold, Germany, pts 3.3-1.1.
CONSOLIDATION ROUND
Mahomed Salam Gadzhiyev, Azerbaijan, def. Magomed Kurugliyev, Kazakhstan, pts 4.3-0.0; David Hohl, Canada, def. Rein Ozoline, Australia, pts 11.3-5.1; Alberto Rodriguez Hernandez, Cuba def. Turan Ceylan, Turkey, pts 7.3-0.0; Elsa Momeni, Iran def. Lazaros Loizidis, Greece, pts 3.3-0.0.
MIDDLEWEIGHT (82 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Khadzhimurad Magomedov, Russia, def. Yang Hyun-mo, South Korea, pts 2.1-3.1
BRONZE MEDAL
Amir Reza Khadem Azghadi, Iran, def. Sebahattin Ozturk, Turkey, pts 0.3-0-0
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (90 kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Ricardas Pauliukonis, Lithuania, def. Louis Purcell, American Samoa, technical superiority; Eldari Kurtanidze, Georgia, def. Kalayan Baev, Bulgaria, pts 11.3-0.0; Kim Ikhee, South Korea, def. Peter Bacsa, Hungary, pts 2.3-1.1; Jozef Lohyna, Slovakia, def. Tatsuo Kawai, Japan, pts 5.3-0.0; Dzambolat Tyedyeyev, Ukraine, def. Robert Kostecki, Poland, pts 5.3-4.1; Rasull Khadem Azghadi, Iran, def. Victor Kodel, Nigeria, pts 6.3-1.1; Bayanmunkh Gantogtokh, Mongolia, def. Jose Betancourt, Puerto Rico, pts 5.3-0.0; Islam Bayramukov, Kazakhstan, def. Scott Blanco, Canada, pts 5.3-2.1; Heiko Balz, Germany beta Bob Renney, Australia, technical superiority; Makharbek Khadartsev, Russia def. Bashir Muhammed, Pakistan, technical superiority.
CONSOLIDATION
Peter Bacsa, Hungary, def. Tatsuo Kawai, Japan, pts 5.3-2.1; Kalayan Baev, Bulgaria, def. Louis Purcell, American Samoa, fall; Leonid Zaslavsky, Australia, def. Chamroeun Vath, Cambodia, fall; Bashir Muhammad, Pakistan, def. Bob Renney, Australia, pts 7.3-3.1; Melvin Douglas, U.S., def. Ricardas Pauliukonis, Lithuania, pts 5.3-0.0; Jozef Lohyna, Slovakia, def. Bayanmunkh Gantogtokh, Mongolia, pts 5.3-3.1; Rasull Khadem Azghadi, Iran, def. Islam Bayramukov, Kazakhstan, pts 4.3-3.1.
MID-HEAVYWEIGHT (100 kg)
5TH PLACE
Marek Garmulewicz, Poland, def. Konstantin Aleksandrov, Kyrgyzstan, injury
BRONZE MEDAL
Arawat Sabejew, Germany, def. Sergey Kovalevskiy, Belarus, pts 7.3-4.1
GOLD MEDAL
Kurt Angle, U.S., def. Abbas Jadidi, Iran, pts 1.3-1.1
HEAVYWEIGHT (100 kg+)
PRELIMINARIES
Ebrahim Mehraban Roudbaneh, Iran, def. Amarjit Singh, Britain, pts 6.3-2.1; Zaza Turmanidze, Georgia, def. Mich Pikos, Australia, fall; Andrey Shumilin, Russia, def. Igor Klimov, Kazakhstan, pts 4.3-1.1; Zsolt Gombos, Hungary, def. Robert Kranz, Guam, pts 7.3-0.0; Bruce Baumgartner, U.S., def. Andy Borodow, Canada, technical superiority; Aleksey Medvedev, Belarus def. Petros Bourdoulis, Greece, pts 7.3-1.1; Algang Feng, China def. Alfredo Far Gianopulos, Panama, technical superiority; Sven Thiele, Germany def. Aleksandr Kovalevskiy, Kyrgyzstan, pts 1.3-0.0; Mahmut Demir, Turkey def. Merabi Valiyev, Ukraine, pts 1.3-1.1.
CONSOLIDATION
Andy Borodow, Canada, def. Igor Klimov, Kazakhstan, pts 5.3-3.1; Amarjit Singh, Britain, def. Robert Kranz, Guam, pts 3.3-0.0; Zsolt Gombos, Hungary, def. Ebrahim Mehraban Roudbaneh, Iran, pts 3.3-0.0; Andrey Shumilin, Russia, def. Bruce Baumgartner, U.S., pts 6.3-1.1; Aleksey Medvedev, Belarus, def. Zaza Turmanidze, Georgia, pts 3.3-1.1; Sven Thiele, Germany, def. Algang Feng, China, pts 1.3-1.1.

YACHTING

MEN
SOLING
QUARTERFINALS
Match 1: Denmark def. Britain
Match 2: Russia def. Canada
Match 3: Denmark def. Britain
Match 4: Russia def. Canada
Match 5: Britain def. Denmark
Match 6: Russia def. Canada
Match 7: Britain def. Denmark
Match 8: Britain def. Denmark
Total scores: Britain 3:2; Russia 3:0; Denmark 2:3; Canada 0:3.
470
Leading final standings after 11 races: 1, Ukraine, Yevhen Braslavets, Inor Matviyenko, 40.00; 2, Britain, John Merricks, Ian Walker, 61.00; 3, Portugal, Vitor Rocha, Nuno Barreto, 62.00; 4, Finland, Mika Aarnikka, Petri Leskinen, 65.00; 5, Russia, Dmitriy Beryozkin, Yevgeniy Burmatnov, 67.00; 6, France, Gwenael Berthet, Jean-Francois Berthet, 72.00; 7, Argentina, Martin Billoch, Martin Rodriguez, 74.00; 8, U.S., Kevin Burnham, Morgan Reeser, 75.00; 9, Spain, Jordi Calafat, Francisco Sanchez, 76.00; 10, Estonia, Tonu Toniste, Toomas Toniste, 96.00.
WOMEN
EUROPE
Leading final standings (11 races): 1, Kristine Roug, Denmark, 24.00; 2, Margriet Matthijsse, Netherlands, 30.00; 3, Courtenay Becker-Dey, U.S., 39.00; 4, Shirley Robertson, Britain, 41.00; 5, Sharon Ferris, New Zealand, 73.00; 6, Sibylle Powarzynski, Germany, 75.00; 7, Linda Kontterp, Norway, 81.00; 8, Serena Amato, Argentina, 81.00; 9, Malin Millbourn, Sweden, 82.00; 10, Aisling Bowman, Ireland, 82.00.
470
Leading final standings after 11 races: 1, Spain, Begona Via Dutresne, Theresa Zabell, 25.00; 2, Japan, Yumiko Shige, Alicia Kinoshita, 36.00; 3, Ukraine, Olena Pakholchik, Ruslana Taran, 38.00; 4, U.S., Kris Stookey, Louise Van Voorhis, 47.00; 5, Germany, Kathrin Adlkofer, Susanne Bauckholt, 49.00; 6, Denmark, Lise Michaela Ward, Susanne Ward, 56.00; 7, Italy, Federica Salva, Emanuela Sossi, 64.00; 8, Australia, Addy Bucek, Jennifer Lidgett, 64.00; 9, Canada, Leigh Pearson, Penny Davis, 76.00; 10, Norway, Ida Andersen, Linda Andersen, 81.00.

TRACK & FIELD

MEN
200 METERS
SECOND ROUND
Heat 1—1, Frank Fredericks, Namibia, 20.38; 2, Jeff Williams, U.S., 20.47; 3, Obadele Thompson, Barbados, 20.53; 4, Erik Wymeersch, Belgium, 20.59; 5, Percival Spencer, Jamaica, 20.59; 6, Troy Douglas, Bermuda, 20.63; 7, Francisco Navarro, Spain, 21.06.
Heat 2—1, Michael Johnson, U.S., 20.37; 2, Geir Moen, Norway, 20.48; 3, Neil de Silva, Trinidad, 20.62; 4, Robson da Silva, Brazil, 20.65; 5, Jordi Mayoral, Spain, 20.68; 6, George Panayiotopoulos, Greece, 20.84; 7, Dean Capobianco, Australia, 21.03; 8, Oumar Loum, Senegal, 21.31.
Heat 3—1, Ivan Garcia, Cuba, 20.36; 2, Koji Ito, Japan, 20.47; 3, Steve Brimacombe, Australia, 20.53; 4, Robert Mackowiak, Poland, 20.61; 5, Anninos Markoullides, Cyprus, 20.63; 6, Slava Dologodin, Ukraine, 20.65; 7, Elston Cowley, Jamaica, 20.75; 8, Franck Waota, Ivory Coast, 21.14.
Heat 4—1, Michael Marsh, U.S., 20.39; 2, Patrick Stevens, Belgium, 20.43; 3, John Regis, Britain, 20.56; 4, Sergejs Insakovs, Latvia, 20.58; 5, Albert Agyemang, Ghana, 20.87; 6, Seun Ogunkoya, Nigeria, 21.00; 7, Joseph Loua, Guinea, 21.01; Claudinei da Silva, Brazil, DNF.
Heat 5—1, Ato Boldon, Trinidad, 20.25; 2, Francis Obikwelu, Nigeria, 20.49; 3, Emmanuel Tuffour, Ghana, 20.49; 4, Linford Christie, Britain, 20.59; 5, Edson Ribeiro, Brazil, 20.60; 6, Torbjorn Eriksson, Sweden, 20.83; 7, Carlos Gats, Argentina, 20.84; 8, Gary Ryan, Ireland, 20.89.
400M HURDLES
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Derrick Adkins, U.S., 47.76; 2, Sven Nylander, Sweden, 48.21; 3, Fabrizio Mori, Italy, 48.43; 4, Eronilde de Araujo, Brazil, 48.45.
Heat 2—1, Calvin Davis, U.S., 47.91; 2, Everson Teixeira, Brazil, 48.28; 3, Samuel Matete, Zambia, 48.28; 4, Rohan Robinson, Australia, 48.28.
800 METERS
FINAL
1, Vebjoern Rodal, Norway, 1:42.58; 2, Hezekiel Sepeng, South Africa, 1:42.74; 3, Fred Onyancha, Kenya, 1:42.79; 4, Norberto Tellez, Cuba, 1:42.85; 5, Nico Motchebon, Germany, 1:43.91; 6, David Kiptoo, Kenya, 1:44.19; 7, Johnny Gray, U.S., 1:44.21; 8, Benyounes Lahlou, Morocco, 1:45.52.
1500M WHEELCHAIR
FINALS (NON-MEDAL EVENT)
1, Claude Issorat, France, 3:15.18; 2, Scott Hollonbeck, U.S., 3:15.30; 3, Franz Nietlispach, Switzerland, 3:16.41; 4, Philippe Couprie, France, 3:16.45; 5, Saul Mendoza, Mexico, 3:16.58; 6, Jorge Luna, Mexico, 3:16.76; 7, Paul Wiggins, Australia, 3:16.86; 8, Jacob Heilveil, U.S., 3:16.90.
5,000 METERS
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Smail Sghir, Morocco, 14:02.71; 2, Shem Kororia, Kenya, 14:02.75; 3, Reda Benzine, Algeria, 14:03.06; 4, Genny Di Napoli, Italy, 14:03.56; 5, Shaun Creighton, Australia, 14:04.08; 6, Shadrack Hoff, South Africa, 14:05.97; 7, Anacleto Jimenez, Spain, 14:16.57; 8, Jose Ramos, Portugal, 14:17.26; 9, Matt Giusto, U.S., 14:30.76; 10, William Roldan, Colombia, 14:39.50; 11, Sidi Ahmed Ould Mohamedou, Mauritania, 15:29.16; Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia, Did not start; Armando Quintanilla, Mexico, DNS.
Heat 2—1, Fita Bayissa, Ethiopia, 13:50.61; 2, Brahim Lahlafi, Morocco, 13:51.25; 3, Tom Nyariki, Kenya, 13:51.47; 4, Enrique Molina, Spain, 13:51.55; 5, Aissa Belaout, Algeria, 13:51.96; 6, Dieter Baumann, Germany, 13:52.00; 7, John Nuttall, Britain, 13:52.16; 8, Jonathan Wyatt, New Zealand, 13:52.56; 9, Jim Spivey, U.S., 13:53.16; 10, Cormac Finnerty, Ireland, 13:54.01; 11, Julian Paynter, Australia, 14:00.25; 12, Adalberto Garcia, Brazil, 14:28.64; 13, Henry Moyo, Malawi, 14:30.53; Aloys Nizigama, Burundi, Did not start.
Heat 3—1, John Morapedi, South Africa, 13:54.30; 2, Paul Bitok, Kenya, 13:54.45; 3, Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi, 13:54.53; 4, Bob Kennedy, U.S., 13:54.57; 5, Khalid Boulami, Morocco, 13:54.72; 6, Miroslav Vanko, Slovakia, 13:54.88; 7, Asseta Mezgebu, Ethiopia, 13:54.89; 8, Stefano Baldini, Italy, 13:55.41; 9, Manuel Pancorbo, Spain, 13:57.42; 10, Stephane Franke, Germany, 14:06.34; 11, Luis Jesus, Portugal, 14:08.87; 12, Khmees Abdalla Saif Eldin, Sudan, 14:15.21; 13, Abukar Adani, Somalia, 15:19.80; Alyan Al-Qahtani, Saudi Arabia, Did not start.
DISCUS
FINAL
1, Lars Riedel, Germany, 69.40; 2, Vladimir Dubrovshchik, Belarus, 66.60; 3, Vasiliy Kaptyukh, Belarus, 65.80; 4, Anthony Washington, U.S., 65.42; 5, Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania, 65.30; 6, Juergen Schult, Germany, 64.62; 7, Vitaliy Sidorov, Ukraine, 63.78; 8, Vaclovas Kidykas, Lithuania, 62.78; 9, Alexis Elizalde, Cuba, 62.70; 10, Attila Horvath, Hungary, 62.28; 11, Sergey Lyakhov, Russia, 60.62; 12, Adam Setliff, U.S., 56.30.
DECATHLON
Leading standings after seven events (100 metres, long jump, shot put, high jump, 400 metres, 110 metres hurdles, discus)
1, Dan O'Brien, U.S., 6,428; 2, Eduard Hamalainen, Belarus, 6,286; 3, Frank Busemann, Germany, 6,280; 4, Chris Huffins, U.S., 6,254; 5, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 6,217; 6, Steve Fritz, U.S., 6,188; 7, Antonio Penalver, Spain, 6,099; 8, Christian Plaziat, France, 6,069; 9, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 6,039; 10, Jon Arnar Magnusson, Iceland, 6,034.
WOMEN
100M HURDLES
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Michelle Freeman, Jamaica, 12.61; 2, Brigita Bukovec, Slovenia, 12.63; 3, Natalya Shekhodanova, Russia, 12.67; 4, Lynda Goode, U.S., 12.77.
Heat 2—1, Ludmila Engquist, Sweden, 12.51; 2, Patricia Girard-Leno, France, 12.59; 3, Gail Devers, U.S., 12.62; 4, Diane Rose, Jamaica, 12.64.
FINAL
1, Ludmila Engquist, Sweden, 12.58; 2, Brigita Bukovec, Slovenia, 12.59; 3, Patricia Girard-Leno, France, 12.65; 4, Gail Devers, U.S., 12.66; 5, Diane Rose, Jamaica, 12.74; 6, Michelle Freeman, Jamaica, 12.76; 7, Natalya Shekhodanova, Russia, 12.80; 8, Lynda Goode, U.S., 13.11.
200 METERS
SECOND ROUND
Heat 1—1, Carlette Guidry, U.S., 22.51; 2, Chandra Sturrup, Bahamas, 22.81; 3, Melinda Gainsford-Taylor, Australia, 22.91; 4, Natalya Safronnikova, Belarus, 23.15.
Heat 2—1, Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 22.61; 2, Galina Malchugina, Russia, 22.69; 3, Melanie Paschke, Germany, 22.84; 4, Katerina Koffa, Greece, 23.04.
Heat 3—1, Marie-Jose Perec, France, 22.24; 2, Mary Onyali, Nigeria, 22.37; 3, Inger Miller, U.S., 22.57; 4, Cathy Freeman, Australia, 22.74.
Heat 4—1, Dannette Young, U.S., 22.53; 2, Juliet Cuthbert, Jamaica, 22.62; 3, Irina Privalova, Russia, 22.82; 4, Alenka Bikar, Slovenia, 22.89.
400M HURDLES
FINAL
1, Deon Hemmings, Jamaica, 52.82; 2, Kim Batten, U.S., 53.08; 3, Tonja Buford-Bailey, U.S., 53.22; 4, Debbie Parris, Jamaica, 53.97; 5, Heike Meissner, Germany, 54.03; 6, Rosey Edeh, Canada, 54.39; 7, Ionela Tirlea, Romania, 54.40; 8, Silvia Rieger, Germany, 54.57.
800M WHEELCHAIR
FINALS (NON-MEDAL EVENT)
1, Louise Sauvage, Australia, 1:54.90; 2, Jean Driscoll, U.S., 1:55.19; 3, Cheri Becerra, U.S., 1:55.49; 4, Tanni Grey, Britain, 1:55.55; 5, Chantal Petitclerc, Canada, 1:55.61; 6, Leann Shannon, U.S., 1:55.82; 7, Monica Wetterstrom, Sweden, 1:56.83; 8, Lily Anggreny, Germany, 2:05.33.
3,000 METERS STEEPLECHASE
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Marc Davis, U.S., 8:26.76; 2, Matthew Birir, Kenya, 8:27.16; 3, Alessandro Lambruschini, Italy, 8:27.32; 4, Hicham Bouaouiche, Morocco, 8:27.76; 5, Martin Strege, Germany, 8:27.99; 6, Florin Ionescu, Romania, 8:28.77; 7, Joel Bourgeois, Canada, 8:31.45; 8, Abdelaziz Sahere, Morocco, 8:33.90; 9, Vladimir Golyas, Russia, 8:36.85; 10, Godfrey Siamusiye, Zambia, 8:37.41; 11, Keith Cullen, Britain, 8:46.74; 12, Kim Bauermeister, Germany, 8:57.83.
Heat 2—1, Joseph Keter, Kenya, 8:18.90; 2, Moses Kiptanui, Kenya, 8:18.91; 3, Steffen Brand, Germany, 8:19.11; 4, Jim Svenoey, Norway, 8:19.79; 5, Brahim Boulami, Morocco, 8:20.43; 6, Mark Croghan, U.S., 8:21.01; 7, Angelo Carosi, Italy, 8:21.86; 8, Chris Unthank, Australia, 8:25.59; 9, Justin Chaston, Britain, 8:28.50; 10, Vladimir Pronin, Russia, 8:34.79; 11, Jamal Hassan, Qatar, 8:36.40; 12, Nadir Bosch, France, 8:47.31.
SHOT PUT
QUALIFYING ROUND
Group 1—1, Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany, 19.93; 2, Connie Price-Smith, U.S., 19.08; 3, Vita Pavlysh, Ukraine, 19.04; 4, Irina Korzhanenko, Russia, 18.92; 5, Yumileidis Cumba, Cuba, 18.55; 6, Li Meisu, China, 18.39; 7, Svetlana Krivelyova, Russia, 18.23; 8, Valeyta Althouse, U.S., 18.16; 9, Elvira Urusova, Georgia, 17.69; 10, Karolina Lundahl, Finland, 17.14; 11, Yelena Baltabayeva, Kazakhstan, 16.40; 12, Teresa Machado, Portugal, 15.91; Huang Zhihong, China, did not start.
Group 2—1, Xinmei Sui, China, 19.36; 2, Stephanie Storp, Germany, 19.29; 3, Valentyna Fedyushyna, Ukraine, 19.22; 4, Irina Khudorozhkina, Russia, 19.03; 5, Kathrin Neimke, Germany, 19.02; 6, Belsis Laza, Cuba, 18.61; 7, Judy Oakes, Britain, 18.56; 8, Ramona Pagel, U.S., 18.55; 9, Svetla Mitkova, Bulgaria, 17.48; 10, Lee Myung-sun, South Korea, 16.92; 11, Elisangela Adriano, Brazil, 16.49; 12, Nada Kawar, Jordan, 15.28; 13, Lisa Misipeka, American Samoa, 13.74; Corrie de Bruin, Netherlands, did not start.
TRIPLE JUMP
FINAL
1, Inessa Kravets, Ukraine, 15.33; 2, Inna Lasovskaya, Russia, 14.98; 3, Sarka Kasparkova, Czech Rep., 14.98; 4, Iva Prandzheva, Bulgaria, 14.92; 5, Ashia Hansen, Britain, 14.49; 6, Olga Vasdeki, Greece, 14.44; 7, Ruiping Ren, China, 14.30; 8, Rodica Mateescu, Romania, 14.21; 9, Jelena Blazevica, Latvia, 14.12; 10, Olena Govorova, Ukraine, 14.09; 11, Sheila Hudson, U.S., 14.02; 12, Olena Khlusovych, Ukraine, 13.81.

Ruben Sprich/ Reuters
Frankie Sloothaak, of Germany, falling off his horse Joly in Thursday's team show jumping competition.

HIGH JUMP
QUALIFYING ROUND
Group 1—1 (tie), Inha Babakova, Ukraine, 1.93 meters; Niki Bakogianni, Greece, 1.93; Antonella Bevilacqua, Italy, 1.93; Yelena Gulyayeva, Russia, 1.93; Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria, 1.93; Tisha Waller, U.S., 1.93; Svetlana Zalevskaya, Kazakhstan, 1.93; 8, Olga Bolshova, Moldova, 1.93; 9, Connie Teaberry, U.S., 1.90; 10 (tie), Sieglinde Cadusch, Switzerland, 1.85 and Debbie Marti, Britain, 1.85; 12, Natasha Alleyne, Trinidad, 1.85; 13, Juana Rosario, Dominican Rep., 1.80; 14, Svetlana Munkova, Uzbekistan, 1.80; 15, Irene Tiendrebeogo, Burkina Faso, 1.80; Coralea Cline, British Virgin Is., did not start; Sigrid Kirchmann, Austria, did not start.
Group 2—1 (tie), Alina Astafei, Germany, 1.93; Hanne Haugland, Norway, 1.93; Tatyana Motkova, Russia, 1.93; Nele Zilinskiene, Lithuania, 1.93; 5, Britta Bilac, Slovenia, 1.93; 6, Zuzana Kovacikova, Czech Rep., 1.93; 7, Tatyana Khramova, Belarus, 1.90; 8, Kajsa Bergqvist, Sweden, 1.90; 9, Lea Haggett, Britain, 1.90; 10, Ioamnet Quintero, Cuba, 1.90; 11 (tie), Yuliya Lyakhova, Russia, 1.85 and Vita Styopina, Ukraine, 1.85; 13, Inna Gliznutsa, Moldova, 1.85; 14 (tie), Amy Acuff, U.S., 1.85 and Alica Javad, Slovakia, 1.85; 16, Venelina Veneva, Bulgaria, 1.80; Alison Inverarity, Australia, no mark.
LONG JUMP
QUALIFYING ROUND
Group 1—1, Fiona May, Italy, 6.85 meters; 2, Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria, 6.81; 3, Sharon Jaklofsky, Netherlands, 6.75; 4, Tunde Vaszi, Hungary, 6.73; 5, Iryna Chekhovtsova, Ukraine, 6.70; 6 (tie), Jackie Joyner-Kersee, U.S., 6.70 and Agata Karczmarek, Poland, 6.70; 8, Nicole Boegman, Australia, 6.67; 9, Niki Xanthou, Greece, 6.60; 10, Lisette Cuza, Cuba, 6.56; 11, Yelena Pershina, Kazakhstan, 6.50; 12, Marieke Veltman, U.S., 6.49; 13, Olga Rublyova, Russia, 6.47, 14, Regla Cardenas, Cuba, 6.42; 15, Ksenija Predikaka, Slovenia, 6.37; 16, Virpe Naeris, Estonia, 6.26; 17, Valentina Gotovska, Latvia, 6.08; 18, Andrea Avila, Argentina, 6.00; 19, Anzhela Atroschenko, Belarus, 5.94; 20, Nilufar Yasmin, Bangladesh, 5.24; 21, Beryl Laramé, Seychelles, 3.88; Mihaela Gheorghiu, Romania, no mark; Renata Nielsen, Denmark, no mark; Michelle Baptiste, St. Lucia, did not compete; Dione Rose, Jamaica, did not compete.
Group 2—1, Iva Prandzheva, Bulgaria, 6.62; 2, Chantal Brunner, New Zealand, 6.62; 3, Voula Patoulidou, Greece, 6.58; 4, Flora Hyacinth, U.S. Virgin Is., 6.58; 5, Jackie Edwards, Bahamas, 6.55; 6, Niurka Montalvo, Cuba, 6.48; 7, Eunice Barber, Sierra Leone, 6.45; 8, Galina Cistjakova, Slovakia, 6.33; 9, Denise Lewis, Britain, 6.33; 10, Yelena Sinchukova, Russia, 6.31; 11, Diane Guthrie-Gresham, Jamaica, 6.27; 12, Ana Liku, Tonga, 6.06; 13, Elma Muros, Philippines, 6.04; 14, Rita Inancsi, Hungary, 6.02; 15, Shabana Akhtar, Pakistan, 5.80; 16, Nicole Devonish, Canada, 5.74; 17, Yelena Kashcheyeva, Kazakhstan, 5.55; Lyudmila Galkina, Russia, no mark; Lacena Golding, Jamaica, no mark; Heli Koivula, Finland, no mark; Inessa Kravets, Ukraine, no mark; Ljudmila Ninova, Austria, no mark; Natasha Sazanovich, Belarus, no mark; Viktoriya Vershynina, Ukraine, no mark; Shana Williams, U.S., no mark.

Olympic Timetable

FRIDAY, AUG. 2

All Times are EDT

ARCHERY, Stone Mountain Park — Men's, women's team, 1st round, quarterfinals, semifinals, 9 p.m.; Men's, women's team semifinals, finals, 12:15 p.m.

ATHLETICS, Olympic Stadium — Men's 50Km race walk, final, 7:30 a.m.; Men's 400 relay, 1st round, 9:15 a.m.; Men's javelin, qualifying, 9:35 a.m.; Women's 400 relay, 1st round, 10 a.m.; Men's 1600 relay, 1st round, 10:30 a.m.; Men's javelin, qualifying, 10:45 a.m.; Men's pole vault, finals, 5 p.m.; Women's shot put, finals, 6:55 p.m.; Women's 400 relay, semifinals, 7 p.m.; Women's long jump, finals, 7:15 p.m.; Men's 400 relay, semifinals, 7:30 p.m.; Men's 1,600 relay, semifinals, 8 p.m.; Men's 3,000 steeplechase, finals, 9:05 p.m.; Women's 10,000, final, 9:30 p.m.

BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium — Bronze medal game, 2 p.m.; Gold medal game, 7 p.m.

BASKETBALL, Georgia Dome — Men's 7th place game, 10 a.m.; Men's 5th place game; Women's semifinals, 3 p.m.; Men's 9th and 11th place game, 8 p.m.

BOXING, Alexander Memorial Coliseum — Flyweight, featherweight, light welterweight, light middleweight, light heavyweight, and super heavyweight semifinals, 8 p.m.

CANOE-KAYAK-SPRINT, Lake Lanier — Men's and women's kayak double 500 semifinals, 8 p.m.; Men's canoe single and double 500 semifinals; Men's and women's kayak single 500 semifinals.

DIVING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center — Men's platform semifinals, 11:30 a.m. finals, 10 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY, Morris Brown College — Men's Fifth place, 8:30 a.m.; Bronze medal, 5 p.m.; Gold medal, 7:30 p.m.

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS, Univ. of Georgia — Individual prelims, 10 a.m.; Group finals, 3 p.m.

SOCCER, Athens — Men's Bronze medal match, 6 p.m.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center— Team, free routine, 5 p.m.

TEAM HANDBALL, Men— Georgia World Congress Center— 11th place, Ninth place, Seventh Place, Semifinal, fifth place.

TENNIS, Stone Mountain Park— Women's singles bronze and gold medal match, 10 a.m.; Men's doubles gold medal match.

VOLLEYBALL, Omni Coliseum — Men's 7th place, Noon; 5th place, 2:30 p.m. Semifinal, 7:30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

WRESTLING (FREESTYLE), Georgia World Congress Center — 52kg, 62kg, 74kg, 90kg, 130kg classification, 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Olympic Television Broadcasters

According to the Atlanta Olympic News Agency, the following broadcasters will be televising the 1996 Summer Games, either live or on a pre-recorded schedule. Please consult local listings for dates and times of the transmissions in your area.

EUROPE

Austria	Austrian Television
Belgium	BRTN, RTBF
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television
Croatia	Hrvatska Televizija
Czech Rep.	Czech Television
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corp.
Denmark	Danmarks Radio-TV
England	British Broadcasting Corp.
Estonia	Estonian Television
Finland	Finland Broadcasting Co.
France	Canal Plus, Europe 1, Eurosport, France 2 and 3, RadioTV Luxembourg, TF1
Germany	Westdeutscher Rundfunk Koeln, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
Greece	Elliniki Radiofonia Tileorasis TV
Hungary	Hungarian Television, TS Telesport
Iceland	Rikisutvarpid
Ireland	Dublin 4
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana, Telemontecarlo
Lithuania	Lithuanian Radio and Television
Latvia	Latvian Television
Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroepprogramma Stichting
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Co. TV
Poland	Polish Television
Portugal	Radiotelevisao Portuguesa
Romania	Televiziunea Romana
Russia	Rossijskoe Teleradio, Ostankino Teleradio
Slovak Rep.	Slovak Television
Spain	Television Espanola
Sweden	Swedish Television
Switzerland	EBU Operations Group
Turkey	Turkish Radio and Television
Ukraine	Ukraine National Television Company
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia RTV

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Algeria	Entreprise Nat'le de Television Algerienne
Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority
Morocco	Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
South Africa	S. African Broadcasting Co.
Tunis	Arab States Broadcasting Union

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Seven Network
China	China Central TV
Hong Kong	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, Television Broadcast Limited, Asia Television Limited
India	Doordarshan India
Indonesia	PT Cakrawala Andalas Television, PT Rajawali Citra Television Indonesia, PT Surya Citra
Japan	TV Asahi, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, Fuji, Tokyo Broadcasting System, TV Tokyo
Korea	Korean Broadcasting System, Munwah Broadcasting system
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corp., Pakistan Television
Philippines	People's Television Network
Singapore	Television Corp. of Singapore
Taiwan	Taiwan Pool
Thailand	Television of Thailand

THE AMERICAS

Argentina	Canal 2 De La Plata, Republica, Arterepublicana, Telefe
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
Brazil	Rede Bandeirantes, TV Globo, Rede Manchete, TV Record, Sistema Brasileiro de Televisão
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Canada TV
Chile	TV Nacional de Chile, Canal 13
Colombia	RCN
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisa
Ecuador	Telemazonas
Mexico	Televisa de Mexico, TV Azteca, Organizacion de la Television
United States	NBC, Atlantic Olympic Broadcasting 1996
Uruguay	Canal 4
Venezuela	Radio Caracas TV, Venevision, Venezolana de Television

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Engquist Triumphs in Hurdles

New Nation, New Name After Reversal of Drug Ban

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Lyudmila Engquist of Sweden won the Olympic 100-meter hurdles by an eyelash Wednesday night, four years after she competed in the Summer Games with a different name, a different nationality and considerably different luck.

Engquist's sinuous road to a gold medal began in Russia and snaked around many blind curves involving performance-enhancing drugs, suspension, marital estrangement, deceit and injury. Wednesday night, she found redemption before 82,839 spectators at Olympic Stadium, as the first Swedish woman to win a gold medal in track and field.

The attempt by Gail Devers of the United States to win a rare sprint-hurdle double essentially ended in the starting blocks, where she languished too long after the gun sounded.

But if anyone got a poorer start than Devers, it was Engquist, who made a miraculous recovery over the 10 hurdles and outleaned Brigita Bukovec of Slovenia at the tape by the incomprehensible margin of a hundredth of a second.

Engquist's winning time was 12.58 seconds. Bukovec took the silver in 12.59. Patricia Girard-Leno of France won the bronze in 12.65 seconds, with Devers finishing fourth in 12.66 seconds.

Engquist's victory came on yet another unpredictable day of track and field. The world record-holder, Kim Batten of the United States, was defeated in the women's 400-meter hurdles. Haile Gebrselassie of Ethiopia, after complaining that the hard track sapped his legs in winning the 10,000 meters, scratched from the 5,000 on Wednesday night, ending his chance at a double victory in distance running.

In the men's 800 meters, Vebjoern Rodal of Norway overtook a bold front-running effort by Johnny Gray of the United States to win in 1 minute 42.58 seconds, an Olympic record. Hezekiel Sepeng became the first black South African to win an Olympic medal by taking second place in 1:42.74. Fred Onyancha of Kenya won the bronze in 1:42.79. Gray faded to seventh.

Deon Hemmings became the first Jamaican woman to win an Olympic gold medal in track and field when she upset the American favorites Batten and Tonja Buford-Bailey in the 400-meter hurdles in 52.82 seconds.

Hemmings took the lead after the second or third hurdle and drew away from the Americans as they sprinted for the finish line. Her time was an Olympic record and the fifth-fastest in history.

Devers, 29, of Los Angeles, won the women's 100 meters last Saturday, just as she had done four years ago at the Barcelona Olympics. Wednesday night, she was attempting to become the first woman to win the sprint-hurdle double since Fanny Blankers-Koen of the Netherlands won the 100-meter dash and the 80-meter hurdles at the 1948 Summer Games.

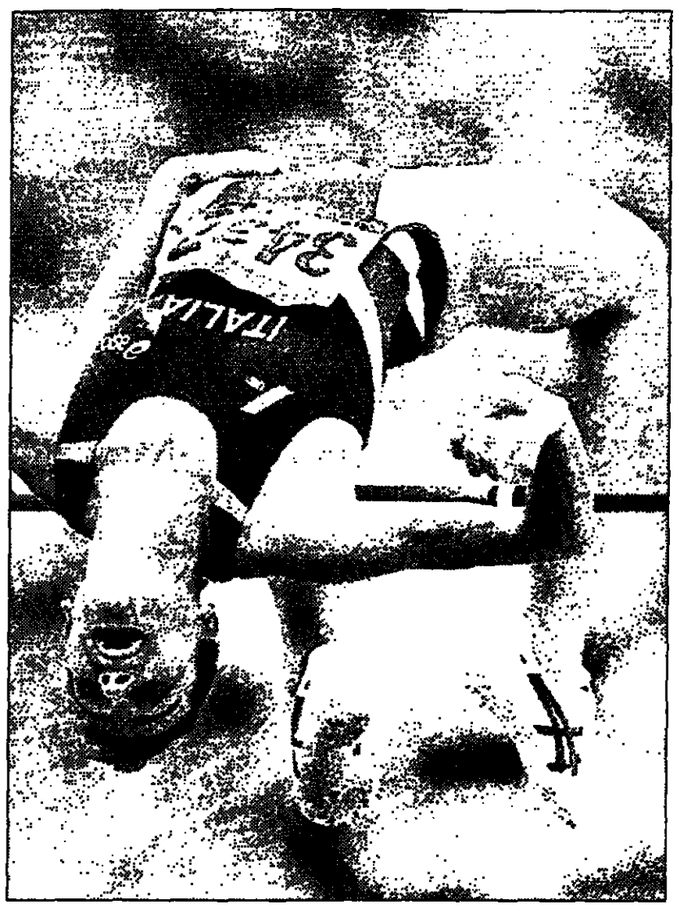
Four years ago, Devers led the hurdles race until she clipped the final barrier, stumbled and fell across the finish line in fifth place. Wednesday night, her chance at the sprint-hurdle double took a similar tumble as she finished fourth after her belated start.

Engquist has made the most of a change in nationality and a change in international eligibility since she won the 100-meter hurdles at the world championships five years ago. Then, she competed for the Soviet Union and was known as Lyudmila Narozhilenko.

In 1993, she tested positive for muscle-building anabolic steroids and was banned from competition for four years by track and field's world governing body. Her estranged husband, Nikolai Narozhilenko, later admitted to spiking Lyudmila's protein powder with the performance-enhancing drugs. The case ended up in Russian courts, and finally, last December, the ban on her was lifted.

Engquist, 32, began competing again in the spring and has not lost a race in 12 meets this season. She had moved to Sweden in 1993 and later married her coach and manager, Johan Engquist. She received her Swedish citizenship on June 19, but, according to Olympic rules, she needed the permission of the Russian Olympic Committee to compete for the Scandinavian country at the centennial Games. The approval did not come until July 5, two weeks before the Olympics began.

"He pushed me so hard," Lyudmila said of Johan. "He's a very hard coach, and a very nice husband. The two together made good results."



Hans Deryk/The Associated Press
Antonella Bevilacqua of Italy, qualifying for the women's high-jump final.

Burrell Quits Relay, Door Is Open for Lewis

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Leroy Burrell pulled out of the U.S. 400-meter relay team Thursday, opening the door for his close friend Carl Lewis to join the squad and seek a record 10th gold medal.

Burrell withdrew because of acute Achilles tendinitis, according to a statement from the United States Olympic Committee.

"Our next step is to find someone to take his place," said men's coach Erv Hunt. "We do have some alternates. We will do what's best for the team and the country."

Although Lewis is not an alternate, Hunt has said he would consider him for the team if there was an injury.

Lewis had pushed for a relay spot after taking his fourth straight Olympic long jump title Monday, saying he thought he deserved to be part of the team.

Burrell and Lewis have been training partners and Santa Monica Track Club teammates for years. They also are both Nike endorsers.

• Jackie Joyner-Kersee, who dropped out of the heptathlon last weekend with a right hamstring injury, needed just one attempt Thursday to qualify for the women's long jump final.

With her right leg heavily bandaged, she jumped 21 feet, 11¾ inches, exactly the distance needed to automatically qualify for Friday's final. Joyner-Kersee, who set the world record of 24-7 in 1994, is competing in her last Olympics.

Games Prompt Anti-American Fervor in China

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — When Deng Yaping of China hit her winning shot to take the gold medal in the women's table-tennis final in Atlanta, a crowd of several dozen shoppers in the television section of a department store in downtown Beijing burst into vigorous applause.

"At least we can win in ping-pong," said Wang Zhimao, 57, a white-haired postal worker holding the hand of his grandson, Ping-Ping. "They can't keep that from us."

Many ordinary Chinese seem to feel that there is a conspiracy against the Chinese team. In addition to the bad food and chaotic bus routes, Chinese athletes are being cheated out of medals, many in China believe. "They're afraid of us," said Wang. "We're catching up with America, and they're afraid."

In China, more than 900 million people have access to TV sets, and three channels are broadcasting the Olympics morning, noon and night. The games seem to be stirring a nationalist and particularly anti-American fever.

Deng Yaping's competition with her Taiwan rival, Chen Jing, might have been expected to cause a stir after all the political tensions between mainland China and Taiwan. Yet many seem to see so-called Chinese Taipei athletes as cousins, reserving their competitive juices for the Americans.

There have been complaints about organization in Atlanta. Yet there has been an added edge to the criticism in the Chinese media, where commentators have blamed the United States for helping block China's bid to host the next Olympics, which Beijing lost narrowly to Sydney.

"Perhaps it is the American style to blame others for one's own mistakes," wrote the Beijing Youth Daily one day last week. "Now everyone who came to Atlanta is asking the question: Why choose this damn city to host the hundred-year anniversary games ?"

One hot topic has been the judging in the final round of floor exercises in men's gymnastics, where Li Xiaoshuang lost to Ioannis Melissanidis of Greece. "Do you think they give it to him because it is the centennial of the Olympics in Greece?" asked Yan Hong, a magazine editor in Beijing. "Or because he paid off the judges?"

Television replayed the two performances one after another, several times, as commentators dissected what they called Li's superiority at many points. Viewers like Ms. Yan agreed, so there was no doubt in her mind that Li was robbed of the gold medal. Her question was whether American officials had pressured the judges, or whether it was out-and-out bribery.

Yannis Behrakis/Reuters
Deng Yaping of China, who took the gold medal in women's table tennis.

Another outrage in the eyes of many Chinese was the 3-1 victory of the United States over China in women's softball, won on a home run that umpires ruled fair, although it looked and landed in foul territory. "A woman umpire stole the limelight," reported the New China News Agency. "Despite strong protests from the Chinese coaches, the woman remained stubborn in her decision — all to the cheers of the crowd of home fans."

The Beijing Youth Daily attacked American broadcasters for making "childish" comments during the opening ceremony, apparently a reference to Bob Costas's remark that some Chinese swimmers had taken performance-enhancing drugs in the past.

Newspapers are printing comments from readers, like one from Xue Cheng in Shandong Province, in the Beijing Youth Daily: "Before the games, we already knew that our team would be treated unfairly. But when you see it happen, it's hard not to get mad. Every Chinese should remember these injustices, so that China can get stronger and stronger."

■ Fans Arrested at Ping-Pong Final

Two spectators at the women's table tennis final were arrested for a fight in the stands, sparked when police tried to remove one of them for waving a Taiwan flag.

Police said Chen Kun Chung and Lee Chien Hsing were taken into custody during the gold-medal match Wednesday between Deng Yaping of China and Chen Jing of Taiwan.

Taiwan competes in the games under the Olympic flag as part of an agreement with China. Fans are prohibited from carrying any flags other than those of participating countries into the stands.

Russian Sprinter Is Expelled for Using Drug

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A fifth athlete from the former Soviet Union was kicked out of the Olympics on Thursday for using a controversial stimulant.

The International Olympic Committee said Marina Trandenkova of Russia, the fifth-place finisher in the women's 100 meters, tested positive for bromantan, a stimulant.

The Russian Olympic committee says the drug is not a stimulant and is not technically banned.

All the athletes expelled tested positive for bromantan, and all competed for nations that were part of the former Soviet Union.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission, said Russian officials told him that Soviet athletes were using bromantan at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Traces of the drug have been detected in as many as 20 tests in the last two years, all involving athletes from the former Soviet Union, de Merode said. But scientists only recently could identify the substance and class it as a performance-enhancing stimulant.

"It's made by the Russian Army for army troops," de Merode said. "I am told it is available on the black market in Russia."

So far, no steroids have been detected, despite the use of new high-resolution mass spectrometers. Officials have said the new equipment should be much more effective than standard testing equipment.

"People were probably afraid of the new machines and were more careful," de Merode said.

Nigeria Stuns Brazil in Soccer Semis

Los Angeles Times

ATHENS, Georgia — In the 78th minute of the Olympic men's soccer semifinal Wednesday night, Brazil led Nigeria, 3-1, and the Nigerians seemed emotionally spent. Moments earlier, their striker, Augustine Okocha, had botched a penalty kick, squibbing it into the hands of the Brazilian goalkeeper, Dida.

It was time for Brazil to bring in the substitutes, to start preparing for the final against Argentina. Brazil took off its midfielder, Juninho, and the teenage striker Ronaldo, who just moved from PSV Eindhoven to Barcelona for a $20 million transfer fee.

Sixteen minutes later, Nigeria had won, 4-3, in sudden-death.

First, Victor Ikpeda drove a 20-meter (22 yard) shot low and hard past Dida. Then, in the 90th minute, the ball rolled to Nwankwo Kanu with his back to the goal, two meters out. As he spun one way, Dida dived the other, and Kanu coolly drilled the ball between two defenders for the equalizer.

Kanu, who like Ronaldo has just left the Netherlands, joining Inter Milan from Ajax, struck again in the fourth minute of sudden-death. A long kick hit Ikpeda between the shoulder blades and bounced back into the path of Kanu, who feinted, dribbled around a defender and flipped the ball over Dida.

"I saw the defenders' backs were to me, so I dribbled through them and I shot," Kanu said.

Juninho fumed about being replaced: "I am disappointed, because I still felt very good. We came here to win the gold and now we can only win the bronze. For Brazil, that is not a big deal."

Jon Berg/Reuters
Nwankwo Kanu of Nigeria scoring the tying goal against Brazil.

DIVER: *A Veteran at 17, Fu Wins Both Springboard and Platform Competitions*

Continued from Page 1

because we have reached our target."

When Fu was three she began training to be a gymnast like her sister, Mingyan, who was on the national team. China was just beginning to emphasize diving when Fu was identified as a potential champion at age seven. At nine she was taken 600 miles from her home in Wuham to a diving school in Beijing.

The information supplied to Western journalists was that she practiced seven days a week and saw her parents twice a year. Her posture and bulging knees were corrected in part by seating her upright on a chair with her legs stretched out on a bench. An adult would sit on her knees and urge her to endure the pain.

She won the Goodwill Games title, diving fearlessly from the 10-meter platform, when she was 11. She was the world champion at 12. The international swimming federation reacted by demanding that all Olympic divers be at least 14 years old in the Olympic year. In Barcelona, 20 days before her 14th birthday, Fu earned the most decisive women's platform victory in 60 years. When Fu was asked what her parents did for work, she said she didn't know.

Four years later and she seemed as elderly as any of the other 11 finalists. In fact, all but one of them was older than Fu. When Fu extended herself from the board, arms held straight, she looked elastic and as elegant as a catwalk model. Actually she was only 5 feet 2 inches (1.58 meters), just an inch taller and 30 pounds (13 kilograms) heavier than the girl she was at Barcelona.

"They have very strenuous training sessions, 10 to 12 hours a day — they're almost like machines," said Melisa Moses, the American who finished fourth behind the silver medalist Irina Lashko of Russia and third-place Annie Pelletier of Canada. They were within 4.2 points of each other, and collectively 35.49 points behind Fu's winning total of 547.68.

"We say that a lot," Moses added, "but as we saw last night with Tan Shuping, they are human."

Tan was the 1994 world champion.She lost grip of her leg during a forward 3½ somersault Tuesday and landed face-first. All but one of the judges rated her 0.5 points out of a possible 10.

So Fu went onto the semifinals and then the finals by herself. She was in third place as the last five dives of the finals began.

"I was pretty well relaxed and not very uptight," Fu said. "I didn't say I have to win the gold. I was just concentrating on each dive and doing each dive to my highest level."

Her wrists, thumbs and a couple of her fingers were wrapped in white tape, an emblem as proud as the calluses on a farmer's hands. If Fu does train 65 hours, then that's twice as much per week as the Americans. The water is forgiving when pierced like an arrow; but imagine the little girl climbing the ladder and throwing herself in a spin from the platform three stories high, suffering the collisions over and over again until she gets it right.

Her thick black hair was short and parted in the middle, as if split naturally by the water. She was the rare one who developed into her role and filled it exactly as had been hoped, like an elegant gentleman of stately posture and moral presence who has grown up to be king.

Not even on the medal stand did her expression change, as it has for other gold medalists at the realization of their life's work. This was all the teenage girl has ever known.

Wife of Top IOC Official Is Arrested After Altercation

Julie Pound, the wife of Dick Pound, one of the most powerful members of the International Olympic Committee, was arrested in Atlanta early Wednesday morning after she had a violent altercation with a police officer while crossing the road with her husband.

She was released without bail Wednesday shortly after being charged and faces a court hearing Aug. 26.

Her husband, a Canadian lawyer, told an Atlanta newspaper: "I'm in a strange country, and I'm not sure how these things work. We were walking along peacefully, and this is the last thing we expected."

Officer Leanne Browning said the Pounds were jaywalking across a downtown street and did not listen to repeated instructions to return to the curb. The officer said Mrs. Pound used obscenities and kneed her in the groin in anger. *(AP)*

OLYMPIC GAMES ROUNDUP

Agassi Reaches Final

TENNIS Andre Agassi advanced to the final of his first Olympics today, erasing two set points in the opening set and beating Leander Paes of India 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

Agassi will go for the gold Saturday against Sergi Bruguera of Spain, who saved two set points and beat Fernando Meligeni of Brazil 7-6 (11-9), 6-2.

Paes faces Meligeni for the bronze.

• Olympic women's singles exposed a rift in the doubles partnership of Jana Novotna and Arantxa Sánchez Vicario.

Novotna, of the Czech Republic, lost to the Spaniard 6-4, 1-6, 6-3 in Wednesday's semifinals, then accused Sánchez Vicario of poor sportsmanship.

"She's been questioning every single call there is, even when there's no reason for it," Novotna said. "That's really upsetting, because you wouldn't expect that from a player of her caliber. You would expect a little bit more fair play.

"But it's nothing personal. She doesn't do it only to me. She does it with everybody."

Sánchez Vicario said: "I'm very surprised that she says that. I was just doing my job and concentrating and playing well. Maybe she was disappointed because every time she has a chance, she lost against me."

Sánchez Vicario will play Lindsay Davenport, a Californian, in the final Friday.

"This is the biggest match of my life, for sure," Davenport said. *(AP)*

Australian Double

BASKETBALL Australia's women followed the men's team into the semifinals Wednesday, eliminating Russia from medal contention with a 74-70 overtime quarterfinal victory.

Players did not shake hands at the end. Robyn Maher, Australia's starting guard, suffered a broken hand, and several confrontations took place in the final minutes.

Yelena Baranova, who grabbed 21 rebounds, blocked 6 shots and scored 13 points said: "I think that perhaps the United States became intimidated by our play and pitted us against Australia to get us out of the running."

The Australians will meet the United Sates.

Ukraine beat Italy, 59-50, and will play Friday against Brazil, a 101-69 victor over Cuba on Wednesday. *(NYT)*

• Oscar Schmidt scored 32 points, and Brazil held off a second-half rally by Croatia for an 80-74 victory Thursday in the men's consolation semifinals. Brazil will meet Greece in Saturday's fifth-place game. Greece beat China 115-75. *(AP)*

Quotable Quotes

Lou Duva, an American professional boxing trainer, is unhappy with the Olympic computer scoring system, which Americans say costs their boxers victories.

"Don't tell me those guys from Indonesia and Syria and wherever can press the right buttons. I guarantee you that any kid eight, nine, 10 years old used to playing Nintendo makes a better call." *(AP)*

UPS
OFFICIAL EXPRESS DELIVERY COMPANY OF THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES.

OBSERVER

Tabloid Solace

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — While waiting for terrorists to turn the country into a police state, I keep my chin up by reading morale-boosting literature.

This used to be People magazine, but now it's the grocery tabloids. Grocery journalism and People operate on opposing theories of how to make humanity feel better, and People's theory no longer works for me.

It assumes that the spirit can be lifted by page after page of the world's luckiest humans having a wonderful time being famous, young, beautiful and rich. This doesn't fetch me as it did in the days when I still dreamed of becoming famous, young, beautiful and rich myself.

Nowadays gazing at the world's luckiest people produces only envy, a melancholy sense of opportunity lost, and mystery.

But I am not here to whine. I come to praise the grocery papers. They are a tonic if you have outgrown People and need cheering up.

Their method is to dwell on the disabilities, pain, unhappiness and misfortunes of the famous. In their pages the once-young and zesty are now old and ailing.

□

The once-lean are now fat. The once-beautiful are now wrinkled. The once-robust are now floored by disease. Physical disability is obviously the reward of fame and fortune.

Are you worried, mother, about your teenager not making the honor roll? Hah! How would you like your daughter to be a gymnast? Many girl gymnasts "lead heart-breaking lives of pain and tragedy," reports The National Examiner.

Or how would you like to be grilled by your lesbian daughter, as Cher was, and have to tell her, "I had lady lovers," as The Globe reports?

Among the People people, illness and disease are rampant, as witness "Gregory Peck's Fight for Life," Chuck Barris's "HIV-positive daughter," and the "secret heart surgery" undergone by the star of "Benson," Robert Guillaume.

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I have all this from The National Enquirer, which also reports on "transplant patient Claire Sylvia." She was given the heart and lungs of a man and woke up with "an incredible craving for cold beer and chicken nuggets."

Good medical news also turns up — "Garlic & Vinegar Cures Almost Everything," The Examiner reports — and one wonders why members of the People set do not use it.

The most popular subject in the grocery sheets, however, is weight. In the July 30 papers, no other subject filled so much space. The Globe reported that the singer Wynonna Judd lost 45 pounds in four weeks. The Star said she lost 68 pounds in five weeks.

Well, you worriers, read the grocery tabs if you want to realize you don't have a serious weight problem at all.

The Weekly World News has a picture of "World's Fattest Human," filling two pages. He is said to weigh "a whopping .3,000 pounds." The News, alas, often seems to be burlesquing its sister grocery sheets.

New York Times Service

Sonny Rollins, Reincarnating His Own Music

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PERUGIA, Italy — Sonny Rollins held or, it sometimes seemed, was held by a press conference during the Umbria Jazz Festival. No fan of the conferential format, he had obviously resolved to be patient with impertinent questions.

Asked how he feels about the growing number of jazz festivals, he answered with the evident: "They are putting a lot of musicians to work. This is a good thing."

Rollins was one of the monsters, a quick-witted player with big ears and sturdy roots. More than a spinner of tales, he was an inventor of improvisational language. His robust sound is an immediately recognizable franchise. History, however, has at least temporarily passed him by. You can sense an underlying bitterness along with his considerable intelligence and deep-felt spirituality (he studied in India and Japan for three years).

He adjusted his dark glasses, reflected for a beat, and added: "We try and make it easier for our children so they won't have to pay the dues we did. This may hurt them in the long run. It has occurred to me that maybe young people are not suffering enough. Don't get me wrong, I'm just saying you reap what you sow. There are so many distractions — Internet, video games, CD-ROM, TV. It's become easier to escape responsibility. As you may have guessed, I'm an anti-technology person." He drained a glass of water and said: "So shoot me."

He lives with his wife on an isolated farm in upstate New York. Most days he retires to his studio to practice, compose and meditate while she handles the business and the necessities of life. He limits his appearances; this concert in Perugia was rather an event. He and his wife remained mostly in their hotel room, though, relying on room service. From what he said and the way he said it, it would seem that he is more concerned with being in touch with himself than with contemporary music or events.

"Too self-critical" to listen to his own albums, in recent years he hasn't listened to much music by others either: "There's so much music in my mind, there's no room for more. I'm trying to create my own music."

Asked about whether he often thinks about death, the 65-year-old "Saxophone Colossus" said he believes in reincarnation. He is trying to live a better life this time around.

Christian Rose

"Death is easy. Living is hard," says Rollins, still a "Saxophone Colossus" at 65.

"Death is easy," he said. "Living is hard."

While on the subject, he cited the fabled 1950s quartet with Max Roach, Clifford Brown and Richie Powell (Bud's brother) and said he had been "terribly shattered" when Richie Powell and Brown were killed in a car crash. He has summoned Brown's spirit for inspiration ever since. In high school he rehearsed with Thelonious Monk after class, and he played with Miles Davis while still in his teens. He summons their spirits too.

"I think about these people all the time. Since I was blessed to have played with them, and since I am one of the few players from that era remaining, I feel a responsibility to keep my music on as high a level as possible in their honor. So I have an added burden. I must represent them as well as myself."

"Every now and then," he said, he dreams about John Coltrane, which is interesting because, while not exactly competitors, they were rivals. Saxophonists felt somehow obliged to make a choice between them, to sound like one or the other; like the choice between Coleman Hawkins and Lester Young in the '30s.

Folklore has it that Lester "defeated" Hawkins in a cutting contest during a jam session in Kansas City. True or not, after that Lester became the prime influence on the following generations (Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon, Branford Marsalis). One of the few successors to have successfully tamed and knit Hawkins's full tone, breathy vibrato and songlike phrases into bebop, Rollins suffered a similar "defeat" after recording the classic "Tenor Madness" with Coltrane in 1956 (their only track together). Of course all of this is oversimplified. But still.

Trane's "sheets of sound" were more modern, free-wheeling and seductive. Rollins continued to develop, restructure and recapitulate themes — very 19th century and very hard to do, like some sort of improvised sonata-allegro form. At the same time, as his luck would have it, there was a general decline of melody in popular music. Rock songs were often mere riffs; Miles Davis pared melodies down to three or four notes; melody played no part whatsoever in rap. Sound-bit listeners did not have the patience to wait for melody to recapitulate.

And somewhere along the line, Rollins lost his consistency. Now he'll do what Sonny Rollins used to do, but often overdo it. His melodic fragments can be more fragmented than melodic. Still capable of producing goose-bumps, he can no longer be relied on for it. On stage in Umbria, for example, he took the audience on a tour of Calypso hell in the eye of a hurricane of self-parody on his hit "St. Thomas" before reaching full prime-time stride on "Long Ago And Far Away."

Meanwhile, back at the conference. Instead of replying "none of your business," he decided to deal with a question about his political preferences; about Bob Dole passing up the opportunity to address the NAACP:

"The problem is beyond racism. It's consumerism. We are destroying our planet to acquire more material goods. Racism is part of this — more goods for me, less for you. And as a black person, racism affects me personally. But consumerism affects my descendents and the entire planet.

"Politicians are only concerned with immediate growth and profit. I don't think I'll vote this year. This business about the lesser of two evils is out of date. I don't want to vote for the evil of two lessers. I'll make my contribution with music. I think it is possible for jazz to reach people on a deeper level than entertainment. We should work to make it more than merely diversionary."

He finally snapped in response to a question about O.J. Simpson: "What does that have to do with anything?"

PEOPLE

IT'S the tabloid story that has everything: royalty, a paparazzo and a 24-year-old American woman the Spanish press calls "sexy" and "leggy." The paparazzo, **Carlos Hugo Arriazu Sanchez**, is accused in a New York court of trying to tap the phone of **Giselle (Gigi) Howard**, who the Spanish tabloids say is the latest girlfriend of the crown prince of Spain. Prosecutors say Arriazu was trying to find evidence of the relationship between **Prince Felipe**, 27, and Howard, who met while the prince was a student at Georgetown University. Investigators see the case as a collision between the values of European royalty-chasing tabloids and American law. Arriazu denies all connection to the wiretapping. But investigators say he told them at the time of his arrest in June 1995 that he commonly eavesdropped on his subjects, "and that it was customary in Spain to resort to this method." The relationship between the prince and the Georgia student has brought a crowd of Spanish reporters to the courtroom, more used to hearing dreary drug cases than accounts of royal dalliances. Howard has already made the cover of Il Tiempo three times. "Felipe and I are just friends," she told the magazine.

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The political conventions are approaching, and that means cookie baking contests for the first lady and the first lady contender. **Hillary Rodham Clinton**'s recipe for chocolate chip cookies and **Elizabeth Dole**'s recipe for pecan roll cookies will be printed in the September issue of Family Circle, and readers will be asked to choose a winner. The magazine came up with the cookie contest in 1992, when it invited **Barbara Bush** and Clinton to submit recipes after Clinton defended her legal career with the remark, "I suppose I could have stayed home and baked cookies." Her cookies won handily. Does Dole do her own baking? "I didn't ask," said the editor-in-chief, **Susan Kelliher Ungaro**.

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The **Sex Pistols** punk band is back in the U.S. for the first time in more than 18 years, but age may be catching up with the once-outrageous English group. The vocalist **John Lydon**, better known as **Johnny Rotten**, complained about the altitude when the group opened a U.S. tour in Denver, and a stagehand rolled an oxygen tank on the stage. "You wouldn't mind if I took another puff of that oxygen would you?" he asked the cheering audience of 8,500. "I can't sing in this altitude at all," he complained of Denver's mile-high location. The group got back together earlier this year with the avowed aim of cashing in on the popularity of the punk genre they helped invent.

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For sale: Excellent views of ex-president, wife, dog. A 1½-story chalet next to **George Bush**'s oceanside estate in Kennebunkport, Maine, has gone on sale, abandoned by the Secret Service and members of the press who rented it during Bush's four years as president. The house is surrounded by weeds, the basement covered with mildew and there are holes in the ceilings. But a real estate broker handling the deal called it a bargain at $265,000 and added, "You can look directly across the street at President Bush's elegant compound."

□

The actor **Tom Cruise** has filed a $60 million suit against the German magazine Bunte, which reported that the star of "Mission: Impossible" and a host of other Hollywood hits is sterile. Cruise says in the suit that the magazine invented quotes that said he "cannot produce children," holding him up to ridicule and having a "negative impact" on his career. Cruise, 34, and his wife, the actress **Nicole Kidman**, have two adopted children.

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A Philippines court is allowing **Imelda Marcos** to make a trip to the U.S. of no more than 60 days so that she can obtain treatment for glaucoma. She must confine her visit to Boston. Marcos is free on bail pending an appeal of a 24-year sentence for corruption. She has not been in the U.S. since 1991, the year she returned to Manila to face charges of graft after the death in 1989 of her husband, **Ferdinand Marcos**.

André Durand/Agence France-Presse

MUSICAL MILESTONE — Sir Yehudi Menuhin, 80, conducting the Warsaw Symphony in a belated birthday concert in Montpellier, France.

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